

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1920.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held, under the Presidency of Sir C. LYELL, F.R.S., &c., at BATH, commencing on Wednesday, September 14. Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Local Secretaries at Bath (C. Moore, Esq., C. E. Davis, Esq., Rev. H. H. Wainwood, Esq., or the Assistant-General Secretary, G. Griffith, Esq., Oxford).

On and after August 15 until September 9, Life Members who intend to be present at the Meeting may receive their Tickets by applying to the General Treasurer, and returning to him their Life Member's invitation circular: Annual Subscribers who wish to receive their Tickets must return their invitation circular with 11. enclosed to the General Treasurer, W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 50, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W. The Executive Committee at Bath will elect New Members and Associates, on the following conditions:—

I. New Life Members for a composition of 10l., which entitles them to receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

II. New Annual Subscribers for a payment of 2l. for the first year. These receive gratuitously the Reports for the year of their admission, and for every following year in which they continue to pay a subscription of 1l. without intermission.

III. Associates for this Meeting only for a payment of 1l. They are entitled to receive the Report of the Meeting at two-thirds of the Publication Price.

Ladies may become Members on the same terms as Gentlemen, and Ladies Tickets (transferable to Ladies only) may be obtained by Members, on payment of 1l.

After September 1, persons applying for Tickets must be made at the Reception Room (the Pump Room), Bath, which will be opened on Monday, September 12th.

Members and Associates may obtain Railway Pass Tickets entitling them to the privilege of the Double Journey for a Single Fare and information of local arrangements on application to the Local Secretaries.

Evening Lectures will be given by Professor ROSCOE and Dr. LIVINGSTONE, and Microscopical and other Soirées held during the Meeting.

Excursions are in contemplation to places of scientific interest in the neighbourhood.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor QUAIN, F.R.S., at 3 p.m. Subject, "Medical Education."

LECTURES FOR WINTER TERM. Anatomy—Professor Ellis. Anatomy and Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S. Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Comparative Anatomy—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S. Medicine—Professor Jenner, M.D. F.R.S. Practical Physiology and Histology—Professor Harley, M.D.

Surgery—Professor Erichsen. Dental Surgery—Mr. Ibbotson, M.R.C.S.E.

LECTURES FOR SUMMER TERM. Materia Medica—Professor Ringer, M.D. Pathological Anatomy—Professor Wilson Fox, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence—Professor Wilson Fox, M.D. Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S. Midwifery—Professor Murphy, M.D.

Paleontology—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Professor T. W. Jones, F.R.S. Botany—Professor Oliver, F.R.S. F.L.S.

Practical Instruction in Operative Surgery—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S. Analytical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, throughout the Session.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. Physicians—Dr. Jenner, F.R.S., Dr. Hare, Dr. Reynolds. Obstetric Physician—Dr. Murphy. Dr. Wilson Fox, Dr. Ringer.

Surgeons—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen, Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., Mr. Henry Thompson. Assistant-Surgeon—Mr. Berkeley Hill.

Counseling Surgeon—Mr. Quain, F.R.S. Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Wharton Jones. Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. J. F. Stratfield.

Physician to the Eye Infirmary—Mr. Hillier. Dental Surgery—Mr. G. A. Ibbotson.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION. Medical Clinical Lectures by Dr. Jenner, Dr. Hare, and Dr. Murphy, also by Dr. Reynolds, Professor of Clinical Medicine, who speciality study to train the pupils in the practical study of the subject.

Surgical Clinical Lectures, especially by Mr. Quain, and by Mr. Erichsen.

Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases, by Mr. Wharton Jones.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES. Entrance Exhibitions.

Three Entrance Exhibitions of the respective value of 50l., 50l. and 100l. per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded upon examination to gentlemen who are about to commence their first year's attendance in a Medical School. The Examination will be in Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and either French or German, at the option of the Candidate.

Students of the Faculty of Arts who have obtained the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship may hold it during their attendance on classes of the Faculty of Medicine.

ATKINSON MORLEY SCHOLARSHIP for the Promotion of the Study of Surgery 400l. tenable for three years.

LONGRIDGE EXHIBITION for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, 400l.

FLITLER EXHIBITION for general proficiency in Pathological Anatomy.

LINTON GOLD MEDAL for Clinical Surgery.

DR. FELLOWS' MEDALS for Clinical Medicine, two gold and two silver.

And other class prizes.

Prospectuses and the Regulations for Scholarships and Exhibitions may be obtained at the College.

GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1864.

The Lectures to the Classes of the Faculty of Arts will commence on Thursday, the 18th of October.

The Junior School will open on Tuesday, the 20th of September. A department for pupils between 7 and 11 years of age, separate from older boys.

GERMAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.—TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN of any age will find BOARDING, LODGING, SURVEILLANCE, and INSTRUCTION in Pensonnat de Famille of H. CHÉLARD, Professor, at Weimar, Saxony.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. FACULTY OF ARTS.

Session 1864-65. **SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.**

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS. For Classics and Mathematics.

1. Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded, upon examination, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than eighteen years of age, on the 1st of October, 1864.

One of these will be awarded to superior merit in Classics, one to superior merit in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, one to superior merit in Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy combined.

2. The Examination will be conducted by printed papers, and will take place at the College on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4th and 5th, between the hours of 9 to 12, and between the hours of 2 to 5. No Candidate will be admissible to more than one of these Exhibitions.

3. Each of these Exhibitions will be of the value of 30l. per annum, tenable for three years. Every Candidate will be required to attend in each year three out of the following four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

Admission Tickets to these three classes will be presented to him, as an equivalent for 20l.; the remaining 10l. will be paid to him annually in money at the end of each Session, provided he shall have attended the three classes regularly throughout the Session.

[Candidates must give notice of their intention to compete in writing to the Secretary on or before the 1st of October. Certificates, satisfactory to the Council, of age and good conduct will be required.]

ANDREWS PRIZES, 1864-65.

4. At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Prizes, of 25l. each, in money, will be awarded to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the College Examination. One of these prizes will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

5. At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Scholarships, of 50l. each, will be awarded to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the College Examination. One of these Scholarships will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics. Every such scholar will be required to attend, during the following Session, three out of the following four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics Pure, Mathematics Applied.

Admission Tickets to these three classes will be presented to him, as an equivalent for 20l.; the remaining 30l. will be paid to him in money at the end of the next Session, provided he shall have attended the three classes regularly throughout the Session.

6. No Exhibition will be tenable along with an Andrews Scholarship.

JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship of 150l. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination, and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the college did not exceed eighteen years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

Printed copies of the regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the Office.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

July 22, 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MATRICULATION. January, 1865; and Cambridge Local Examinations, January, 1865. The Rev. WILLIAM KIRKES, LL.D., and the Rev. E. MAY DAVIS, B.A., will commence CLASSES at their Rooms at the West-End, early in SEPTEMBER, for preparing Candidates for the above Examinations. Candidates also thoroughly prepared for the Civil Service and Oxford Local.

VACANCY FOR TWO BOARDERS.—Apply to the Rev. W. KIRKES, Hackney, N.E.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WINTER SESSION will be OPENED on SATURDAY, October 1st, with an Introductory Address, at 8 p.m., by Professor CARTWRIGHT, F.R.C.S.

The Lectures in the winter Session will be given by Professors Partridge, Beale, Miller, Johnson, and Ferguson. In the Summer Session, by Professors Bentley, Garrod, Priestley, Guy, Bloxam, Rymer Jones, Cartwright, Beale, and Mr. John Wood.

By a regulation of the University of Edinburgh, three out of the four years of study required by that University for its Degree of M.D. may be passed at King's College.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Physicians: Drs. Johnson, Beale, Garrod, Guy, Priestley; Assistant-Physicians: Drs. Evans, Duffin, Harley, Playfair, and Day. Surgeons: Messrs. Ferguson and Partridge; Assistant-Surgeons: Messrs. John Wood, Henry Smith, Mason, and Watson.

A Lying-in Ward is attached to the Hospital.

The Physician's Assistant, Mr. WILLIAM KIRKES, LL.D., and the Rev. E. MAY DAVIS, B.A., will commence CLASSES at their Rooms at the West-End, early in SEPTEMBER, for preparing Candidates for the above Examinations. Candidates also thoroughly prepared for the Civil Service and Oxford Local.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, October 6. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Wednesday, and may enter for the whole or for any part of the Course.

The following are the subjects embraced in this Course:—The Articles of Religion, by Rev. R. W. Jeff, D.D., Principal. Hebrew and the Exegesis of the Old Testament, by the Rev. S. Leathes, M.A., Professor, and the Rev. A. J. McCaul, Lecturer.

Exegesis of the New Testament, by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. Ecclesiastical History, by the Rev. Canon Robertson, M.A. Pastoral Theology, by the Rev. S. Cheetham, M.A., Professor.

Vocal Music, by John Hullah, Esq., Professor. Public Reading, by the Rev. A. J. D'Orrery, M.A., Lecturer.

The Class of Candidates for admission to this Department, conducted by the Rev. Henry Jona, A.C.C., will re-open on the same day.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

LECTURES, adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service, or to enter one of the Learned Professions, COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 6. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Tuesday.

Divinity—The Rev. the Principal; the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. Classical Literature—Professor, Rev. John Lonsdale, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., and C. S. Townsend, Esq. M.A.

Mathematics—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.; Assistant-Lecturer, Rev. W. Howse, M.A. English Language and Literature—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

Modern History—Prof. C. H. Pearson, M.A. French—Professor, A. Mariette; and M. Stievenard, Lecturer. German—Professor, Dr. Buchheim.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. ORIENTAL SECTION.

These LECTURES are specially intended for those who have to pass the Second Examination for the Indian Civil Service, and will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 6.

Sanscrit, Indian History and Geography—Professor F. E. Hall, M.A. Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani—Professor Thomas Howley, Esq. Arabic—Professor Reinhold Rost, Ph.D.

Hindi Law and Indian Jurisprudence—Professor John D. Bell, Esq. English Law and Jurisprudence—James Stephen, Esq. LL.D. Political Economy—Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.

LECTURES COMMENCE OCTOBER 6. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Tuesday.

Divinity—The Rev. the Chaplain. Mathematics—Professor, the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, the Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.; Assistant-Lecturer, the Rev. W. Howse, M.A.

Natural Philosophy—Professor Maxwell, M.A.; Lecturer, W. G. Adams, Esq. M.A.

Art of Construction—Professor Kerr. Manufacturing Art and Machinery—Professor Shelley. Land Surveying and Levelling—H. J. Castle, Esq.

Draughting—Professor Bentley. Lecturer, Mr. J. Edgar. Chemistry—Professors W. A. Miller, M.D. and C. L. Bloxam. Geology and Mineralogy—Professor Tennant, F.R.S.

Workshop—G. A. Timme, Esq. Photography—George Dawson, Esq. M.A.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 20. Pupils can be admitted to—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the learned professions.

2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for mercantile pursuits, for the Classes of Architecture and Engineering in King's College, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, for the Royal Navy, and for the Commercial Marine.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL. SESSION 1864 and '65.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. CLAPTON, the Dean, on SATURDAY, October 1, at 3 o'clock p.m., after which the Distribution of Prizes will take place.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectuses, the conditions of all the Prizes, and further information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, the Manor House, St. Thomas's Hospital, Newington, Surrey, S.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION, 1864-65, will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, Oct. 1st, at 4 o'clock p.m., with an Introductory Address by Mr. TOYNBEE, F.R.S.

At this Hospital, the Medical Appointments, including Five House-Surgeons, the annual value of which exceeds £2,000, are open to the Pupils who obtain the necessary fee. To enter, obtain Prospectus, and for other information apply to ERNEST HARTLEY, Esq., of the School.

TO INVALIDS.—UPPER NO. 100.

A Surgeon, residing within five minutes' walk of the Strand Palace, is willing to RECEIVE an INVARIANT RESIDENT in his family. Terms, including Medical Attendance and Board, 500l. per annum.—Address BERNARD, 7, West Street, Highgate Rise.

NEWSPAPER

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Future Arrangements.
 24th August, Wednesday, and following days—Show of New and Rare Plants at South Kensington.
 25th August, Wednesday, and following days—Birthdays: Admission free at South Kensington Gardens. Music all day.
 26th August, Saturday—Flower and Fruit Promenade at Chiswick, admission 1s. Band at 3.
 24th September, Saturday—Promenades and Grape Show at Chiswick, admission 1s. Band at 3.
 Promenades in August and September, every Monday, admission 6d.; and Saturday, 1s. at 4.
 19th October, Wednesday, and following days—Fruit and Vegetable Shows at South Kensington.
 10th November, Wednesday, and following days—Chrysanthemum Show at South Kensington.
 7th December, Wednesday, and following days—International Fruit and Vegetable Show.
 26th December, Monday, and following days—Perfumes from Flowers and the Processes of Distillation.
 The Gardens are now open daily. Admission, Mondays, 6d. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s.; Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.; Sundays, by Fellows personal admission or orders.
 On the days of the Band Competition, Volunteers in Uniform are admitted at half-price.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STAINED GLASS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, May, 1865.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education have placed at the disposal of the property of stained glass in the United Kingdom a space in the South Kensington Museum for the Exhibition of Stained Glass of a highly artistic character in the year 1865. For the most part the space will be the same as this year.
 Applications for space and particulars to be made on or before the 31st October 1864 addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, W.
 By order of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.
 THE COLLEGE SESSION for 1864 will begin on TUESDAY, the 18th October, when the Examinations will commence.
 The College Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine will begin on November 1st; the Law Lectures on December 1st.
 Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value from 10s. to 40s., are awarded by annual examination in the several departments; the Exhibitions founded by Dr. Sullivan and Mr. Wilson will also be awarded; the payments for the next year will be subject to the continuance of the benefit. The next Exhibition to A.B. Teachers will be completed for in October, 1865. Scholars are exempted from one-half of the Class Fees.
 All Fees must be paid in full before the names are entered on the roll.
 The ordinary Classes embrace the branches required for Examinations for the College, and for the University of London.
 Further information will be found in the Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1864, or may be had, on application, from the Registrar.
 By order of the President, RICHARD OULTON, Registrar.
 Queen's College, Belfast, July, 1864.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of September, 1864.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF LICHFIELD.
Principal Vocalists—Mademoiselle Titiens, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mademoiselle Adeline Patti, Madame Sauton-Helly and Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Beers, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Signor Mario, Mr. Santley and Mr. Weiss.
Solo Pianoforte—Madame Arabella Goddard; *Solo Violin*—M. Saiton; *Organist*—Mr. Stimpson.
Conductor—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.
 Tuesday Morning—St. Paul, Mendelssohn.
 Wednesday Morning—Nauman (an Overture), Costa. Composed expressly for the occasion.
 Thursday Morning—Messiah, Handel.
 Friday Morning—Motto of Olives, Beethoven; Service in G, Mozart; Solomon, Handel.
 Tuesday Evening—Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (The Bride of Dunkerton), Henry Smart; Overture (La Gazza Lutra), Rossini; P.F. Concerto in G Minor, Mendelssohn; Selections from Opera, &c.
 Wednesday Evening—A Grand Concert, comprising a Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang), Mendelssohn; Overture (Euryanthe), Weber; Duet, Pianoforte and Violin; Classical Vocal Selections, &c.
 Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (Kenilworth), A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for the occasion); Grand Concerto, Pianoforte; Overture (William Tell), Rossini; Selections from Opera, &c.
 Friday Evening—Elphig, Mendelssohn.

Detailed Programmes of the Performances, with prices of tickets, arrangements for the ballot and allotment of places, register of lodgings, special railway arrangements, &c., will be forwarded by post on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 29, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

EXTENSION OF TIME. FIFTY POUNDS PRIZE ESSAY ON THE VIVISECTION OF ANIMALS.

Propositions:
 I. Is it necessary or justifiable, for the purpose of giving Dexterity to the Operative?
 II. Is it necessary or justifiable, for the general purposes of Science, and if so under what Limitations?
 The Committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offer a Premium of 50l. for the Best Essay on the above Propositions; such Essay to be in the opinion of the judges sound, conclusive, and convincing in evidence and argument. Competitors to deliver their MS., with Name, under seal, to the undersigned on or before the 1st of November, 1864.
 JOHN COLAM, Secretary.
 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 12, Pall Mall, S.W.

UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES are offered to a FEW SONS OF GENTLEMEN, by a Cantab. M.A., who having had ten years' experience in Tuition, is now educating his own Boy at home as an Engineer, and requires suitable companions for him. Combining practice with theory, he instructs in Mathematics, Languages, Drawing, and the use of tools, and has water-power, driving workshops, lathe, &c.—Address Rev. E. E. M., Farnham Hall, Derbyshire.

TOURISTS derive additional pleasure in their rambles when acquainted with MINERALS, ROCKS and FOSSILS.—Mr. TENNANT, Geologist, 140, Strand, London, gives Practical Instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, and from his extensive Collections, comprising many thousands of specimens, persons are enabled in a dozen or twenty private lessons to identify the ordinary components of Rocks, and most of the Minerals and Metals used in the Arts. Mr. Tennant can also supply Elementary Geological Collections at 5s., 10s., 20s. to 100 Guineas each.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED).

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 City Branch—89, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
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 Lists, Terms, and all other information, forwarded, free, upon application to HENRY FOWLER, Secretary.
 25, Pall Mall, S.W.

THE NEW CLUB (Limited).

Committee.
 Lord MUSKERRY, Chairman.
 Admiral Sir Alexander Arbuthnot.
 Lord George Beauchamp.
 Dr. Beattie.
 Hepworth Dixon, Esq.
 Major-General Downing.
 Lord Nigel Kennedy.
 Captain Knollys.
 Major Perry Lee.
 Viscount Malden.
 Sir T. G. A. Parkyn, Bart.
 H. Raymond, Esq.
 This Club, which, at the suggestion of a large number of members, has been resolved to designate "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CLUB," will be erected on the site of the Carlton and Reform Clubs, in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall, and will possess features, conducive to the comfort and accommodation of the Members, will be introduced, including a strangers' room and an extensive suite of sleeping apartments.
 The temporary Club-house in Albemarle-street will be opened about the 15th inst.
 Forms of Application for Membership may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Temperance Club-house, 41 and 44, Albemarle-street, W., or at the Union Bank, 4, Pall Mall East.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS AND PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge to Principals.

EDUCATION.—At VILVORDE, near BRUSSELS, there is an excellent Establishment, near CHILDREN of good families may receive complete INSTRUCTION and serious Training.—The one, for YOUNG GENTLEMEN in the Rue Thiersienne, is under the management of M. MICHAUX, Portefe; the other, for YOUNG LADIES, Rue de Louvain, is directed by the Dame VAN DER WERF.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined, after communication with the Admiralty and the Institute of Naval Architects, to open at South Kensington a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.
 The School is for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and Officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of Naval Architects and Shipbuilders in wood and iron, Marine Engineers, Foremen of Works, Shipwrights and the public generally.
 The Admiralty have deposited their collection of Naval Models at the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. Lewis trust that the private shipbuilders of the country will give their assistance in rendering the collection more complete.
 The School will have a yearly session at South Kensington of six months, from November to April. It will open early in November next.
 When the School is not open, arrangements will be made, if possible, for study in the Royal Dockyards and in private yards.

ADMISSION.
 The fee for the full course of instruction will be 25l. for each session of six months, or 60l. for the course of three years. The public will be admitted to the full corresponding courses of lectures on payment of a fee of 5l., or to each separate course for fees which will be hereafter determined. So long as there is room in the School the public will also have the opportunity of attending any of the separate classes of instruction on the payment of proportionate fees.
 Four free studentships will be given in competition if qualified candidates come up, and to the two best of these, Scholarships of 50l. per annum.
 Information as to the subjects of competitive examination will be forwarded on application.
 The competition this year will take place early in November, at a time to be hereafter announced. The exhibitions of the subjects, except Practical Shipbuilding, are given in the Directories for Science and Navigation Schools.

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 Diplomas will be given to all persons, whether they have received their instruction at the School or not, who pass the final examinations of the School, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of having gone through the course of practical work recommended by the Council of the Institute of Naval Architects.
 These diplomas will be of two grades, according to the success of the candidate in the examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower, Graduate of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.
 Certificates for success in special subjects, and prizes also, will be given to the students at the end of the session.

The Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D., has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, Inspector-General and Director of Studies, and Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.
 The Principal will be directed to afford any information in his power to parents and guardians respecting the board and lodging of those who desire to reside in the neighbourhood. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the Department takes no responsibility in the matter.
 All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, W.
 By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

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EMILY TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

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At the Close of the present Session the GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL will be REMOVED to DREGHORN CASTLE, a lengthened Lease of which, with its extensive Parks and Grounds, has just been obtained.
 This change in the locality of the School has been rendered necessary partly by the felt inadequacy of its present accommodation, and partly also by the difficulty, in a district which is rapidly becoming a populous suburb, of securing the requisite facilities, in grounds and otherwise, for conducting a High-class School for Boys.

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The existing Educational Plans will be continued, and at the same complete staff of Masters will be maintained as at the present Grange House.

Prior to the 1st of September, communications to the Principal may be addressed, as formerly, to the Grange House; and thereafter to either of the Head-Masters at Dreghorn Castle, Colinton, Edinburgh.

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THE Master of Hearts has again selected for his theme a tale of love; and, strange to say, the least sensational of poets has made the passion of 'Enoch Arden' (the chief work as regards art and length in this new volume) turn on the incident of bigamy. The heroine, Annie Lee, plays in the first scene with two little lovers, Enoch Arden and Philip Ray, to each of whom she becomes in time a wife. Now, much as particular phrases of 'Enoch Arden' ought to be admired, and this narrative contains lines of music and pictures in words of surpassing sweetness and brightness, many persons will lament that the Laureate's genius should have been wasted on the illustration of such a misfortune.

What are we to gain by putting such facts as darken the life of Annie Lee poetically before the public mind? Are the poets and novelists bent on preparing a way for the introduction of polyandry? Are the young ladies of a coming age to be trained in a complaisant belief that it is rather a poetical incident than a dark and shameful misery to have two husbands living at one time? If not, why all this prostitution of art? Even when it is an accident, bigamy is an offence. To veil this offence under romantic lights and poetical idioms, may be to lessen the shame and dull the horror in feeble minds. The wife of two men might in actual life be an object of pity, but hardly ever of tenderness and caressing sympathy. In Mr. Tennyson's new contribution to human weakness, each of the two lovers is painted as worthy of a good woman's love; and the dramatic situation reaches its height when the man first chosen by Annie Lee comes to see the necessity of sacrificing his right, his happiness and his life to the peace and comfort of his unfaithful wife. The moral is much the same as in 'Not Dead Yet'; but the poet's purpose being different from that of the novelist, the affairs of the second marriage, the first husband's return, and his final sacrifice, are so managed as to draw the reader's feeling along, and almost to make him applaud an act which nature, equity, and common sense must all condemn. Almost, not wholly; for nature is too strong in this case to allow any, except a very feeble and sentimental reader, to be led astray. Honesty and law are both against Enoch in his silly deed; and no artifices of eloquence and imagery can hide the flaw in his proceedings. The poet means that his conduct shall appear brave; in truth, it appears to be that of a dastard. He represents it as strong and noble; and, in fact, it is deplorably mean and weak. This serious difference between the poetical intention and the practical result arises from the cardinal mistake of supposing that any claim in the world can require a man to be untrue to fact. Surely this is wrong. The first duty of man is to truth, to reality, to the thing that is. No event in a man's career can ever require that he shall become a fraud, that he shall yield false testimony, that his life shall be an incarnate lie. This is Enoch Arden's case.

To tell his story, as it is given in the Laureate's verse, is only to present the evidence which would lead the reader to condemn his foolish and feeble life. Enoch and Philip are playmates in a little port on the English coast, who have between them a little pet and play-fellow in Annie Lee. This child of the place is

a born coquette, who toys with the two lads, and plays "the little wife" in turns to each. Arden is a sailor, Ray a miller. As they grow up in years, they fall into serious love with the pretty girl, each in his own way:—

But when the dawn of rosy childhood past,
And the new warmth of life's ascending sun
Was felt by either, either fixt his heart
On that one girl; and Enoch spoke his love,
But Philip loved in silence; and the girl
Seem'd kinder unto Philip than to him;
But she lov'd Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd deny it.

Enoch works for her, and wins a boat, a business, and a home. Then he proposes to her, and finds his love returned in kisses. The close of this first scene of the tale is exquisitely touched by the poet:—

Then, on a golden autumn eventide,
The younger people making holiday,
With bag and sack and basket, great and small,
Went nutting to the hazels. Philip stay'd
(His father lying sick and needing him)
An hour behind; but as he climb'd the hill,
Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow, saw the pair,
Enoch and Annie, sitting hand-in-hand,
His large gray eyes and weather-beaten face
All-kindled by a still and sacred fire,
That burn'd as on an altar. Philip look'd,
And in their eyes and faces read his doom;
Then, as their faces drew together, groan'd,
And slapt aside, and like a wounded life
Crept down into the hollows of the wood:
There, while the rest were loud in merrymaking,
Had his dark hour unseen, and rose and past,
Bearing a lifelong hunger in his heart.

The happy pair is pictured to the eye. Seven years of wedded life go by. A girl, a boy, and then a second boy are born to Enoch. Then comes a change over him, for which one sees very little cause beyond the necessities of the poet's story. Enoch hurts himself, falls into gloom, and goes away to sea—to China, on a long voyage, leaving Annie and her little ones behind—poor and alone,—in the neighbourhood of Philip Ray. The police courts offer a daily illustration of what comes next. Enoch gets shipwrecked; he is cast away on a lonely isle, where he spends much time in growing bent and grey, until a ship heaves in sight, and he is brought to England by the compassionate crew. Meanwhile, as in all the stories of this kind, the wife is poor and lonely, the lover rich and near; and when time goes by without bringing news of Enoch, the deserted wife listens to the live suitor, and becomes a bigamist. Of course, much art is used by the poet to soften and explain this act of the faithless wife. She is poor; she thinks her husband must be dead; the lover is kind and ardent; her children will be happier in the miller's house. But it all amounts to little more than that, by marrying again, she will better her position. A woman who has been loved as Annie Lee is loved by Enoch Arden, and who can marry his rival for silver spoons and a bright parlour, without having heard one syllable to suggest that her husband is dead, is not a person to excite much sympathy.

When Annie Arden has become another man's wife, Enoch comes back to the village; takes up his rest in a beer-shop, listens to the tale of what has happened in his absence, and resolves that he will not interfere with the happiness conferred by the possession of silver spoons. Of course, he is aware that Annie is not Philip's wife, that their child is not legitimate; no fraud on his side can change the state of things; but then his wife and her old lover have arranged affairs so comfortably, and they live in such a cosy house of their own, that he thinks it would be cruel to disturb them. So he looks on, and makes no sign. He does not rush away, and either drown himself out of evidence, become a Mormon preacher or a captain of pirates. To do that would have been strong and brave, though it might have been open to the objection

that such a line of conduct was not the highest evidence of strength and valour. But Enoch does nothing of the kind; he just stays about the beer-shop, does odd jobs in the village, and nobody knows him in the place of his birth. Once, only, the wish comes upon him to see the faces of his wife and children. So he goes and enjoys a peep into the miller's parlour:—

But Enoch yearn'd to see her face again;
"If I might look on her sweet face again
And know that she is happy." So the thought
Haunted and harass'd him, and drove him forth,
At evening when the dull November day
Was growing duller twilight, to the hill.
There he sat down gazing on all below;
There did a thousand memories roll upon him,
Unspeaking for sadness. By and by
The ruddy square of comfortable light,
Far-blazing from the rear of Philip's house,
Allured him, as the beacon-blaze allures
The bird of passage, till he madly strikes
Against it, and beats out his weary life.

For Philip's dwelling fronted on the street,
The latest house to landward; but behind,
With one small gate that open'd on the waste,
Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd;
And in it thrived an ancient evergreen,
A yewtree, and all round it ran a walk
Of shingle, and a walk divided it:
But Enoch shunn'd the middle walk and stole
Up by the wall, behind the yew; and thence
That which he better might have shunn'd, if griefs
Like his have worse or better, Enoch saw.

For cups and silver on the burnish'd board
Sparkled and shone; so genial was the hearth:
And on the right hand of the hearth he saw
Philip, the slighted suitor of old times,
Stout, rosy, with his babe across his knees;
And o'er her second father stoop'd a girl,
A later but a lofter Annie Lee,
Fair-hair'd and tall, and from her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his creasy arms,
Caught at and ever miss'd it, and they laugh'd:
And on the left hand of the hearth he saw
The mother glancing often toward her babe,
But turning now and then to speak with him,
Her son, who stood beside her tall and strong,
And saying that which pleased him, for she smiled.

Now when the dead man came to life behind
His wife his wife no more, and saw the babe
Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee,
And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
And his own children tall and beautiful,
And him, that other, reigning in his place,
Lord of his rights and of his children's love,—
Then he, tho' Miriam Lane had told him all,
Because things seen are mightier than things heard,
Stagger'd and shook, holding the branch, and fear'd
To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which in one moment, like the blast of doom,
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.

He therefore turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate underfoot,
And feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate, and open'd it, and closed,
As lightly as a sick man's chamber-door,
Behind him, and came out upon the waste.

And there he would have knelt, but that his knees
Were feeble, so that falling prone he dug
His fingers into the wet earth, and pray'd

"Too hard to bear! why did they take me thence?
O God Almighty, blessed Saviour, Thou
That did'st uphold me on my lonely isle,
Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness
A little longer! aid me, give me strength
Not to tell her, never to let her know.
Help me not to break in upon her peace.
My children too! must I not speak to these?
They know me not. I should betray myself.
Never: no father's kiss for me—the girl
So like her mother, and the boy, my son."

There speech and thought and nature fail'd a little,
And he lay transe'd; but when he rose and paced
Back toward his solitary home again,
All down the long and narrow street he went
Beating it in upon his weary brain,
As tho' it were the burthen of a song,
"Not to tell her, never to let her know."

And, having seen all this happiness, including the silver spoons and mug, he goes back to the pothouse, rattles out his secret to the garrulous landlady, and then gives up the ghost. The woman is not told to keep his counsel; in fact, she is commissioned to tell it in everybody's ear, and to carry a love-token to the faithless wife. And the story ends with the necessary climax:—

And when they buried him, the little port
Had seldom seen a costlier funeral.

Who shall read for us the morals meant to

be conveyed by this tale of woe? In acting as Enoch does, we are requested to consider him as showing "a strong, heroic soul." But where is the strength? In thinking that he has a right to sacrifice himself, to commit moral suicide, he is clearly in the wrong. He, a father, a husband, is not in the position in which a man can postpone his own good to that of another. Noble ends must have noble means. It is never right to lie; not even to lie by silence. It is never right to bear false witness. Enoch, on his return home, could not stand off from his wife and children, leaving them in another man's house, without a positive fraud, a criminal collusion. Evil had been done in his absence; not the worst kind of evil, for it had some excuses in his long silence, and the bitter lot of the woman; but still the thing was evil; and, for the sake of every one's purity of soul, it would have been better for Enoch to have stopped it at once by announcing his return. That Philip and Annie were not man and wife, Enoch knew; if they were innocently doing a wrong thing, he, in looking on, and saying nothing, was guilty of sin. That he should be represented as acting an heroic part in skulking by, in dodging about the pothouse and the port, in pretending to be what he is not, in deceiving every one, in shirking every duty to his children, in living a daily lie in the face of men, is one of the mysteries of a morbid epoch—inseparable, it would seem, from that perplexed condition of mind in which it is possible for a man of fine sense and lofty genius to select bigamy as a subject for poetical art.

Even if it were possible to allow that Enoch has a right to renounce his wife in favour of her old lover, whose wife she is not, has he any right to renounce his children? A child is God's most precious trust to man. Can any one take the place of a living father? Is the desire to preserve a weak woman in a false position, because in that false position she possesses an easy chair and a little plate, sufficient to justify a father in abandoning his child to the care of strangers? This is what Enoch Arden does.

But in point of fact, this moral confusion runs through the tale; for Enoch has not the virtue to conduct his own miserable mistake to an end. He does not shield the inconstant woman. He betrays her. By his babble to the landlady, he tells all the world that Philip and Annie are not man and wife, and puts evidence into the bellman's hand to declare that their child is a bastard. Had he drowned himself on the day of his return this open shame would have been spared to Annie Lee. But the fellow will not die in his pothouse until he has done everything to provide that on the day of his own funeral his wife shall die of a broken heart. And this is a man of strong heroic soul!

The lesser poems in this volume are of no great value; though there is no second mistake of such magnitude as 'Enoch Arden.' In general the pieces are fugitive and experimental. That they should contain passages of rare excellence is a fact implied in their origin. 'Aylmer's Field' is a tale of a hapless pair who die for love. 'Sea Dreams' is a true little poem, exquisite alike in its conception and its treatment. In this little poem we have a new lullaby, which ought to be popular with young mothers. It is called

LITTLE BIRDIE.

What does little birdie say
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away.
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger.
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and fly away.
Baby, sleep a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger.
If she sleeps a little longer,
Baby too shall fly away.

One story in the volume is written in a northern dialect—that of Newcastle, we imagine—and is a genuine piece of comedy. Among the "experiments," which Mr. Tennyson has printed in smaller type at the end of his volume, are his versifications in classic metres. We are quite willing to leave these specimens where we find them. Far more rousing is the passage in blank verse from the end of the eighth book of the *Iliad*. Since Shelley trifled with Greek translation, there has been no finer transfer of a few Homeric lines into English verse than these renderings:—

So Hector said, and sea-like roar'd his host;
Then loosed their sweating horses from the yoke,
And each beside his chariot bound his own;
And oxen from the city, and goodly sheep
In haste they drove, and honey-hearted wine
And bread from out the houses brought, and heap'd
Their firewood, and the winds from off the plain
Roll'd the rich vapour far into the heaven.
And these all night upon the bridge of war
Sat gloriing: many a fire before them blazed:
As when in heaven the stars about the moon
Look beautiful, when all the winds are laid,
And every height comes out, and jutting peak
And valley, and the immeasurable heavens
Break open to their highest, and all the stars
Shine, and the Shepherd gladdens in his heart:
So many a fire between the ships and stream
Of Xanthus blazed before the towers of Troy,
A thousand on the plain; and close by each
Sat fifty in the blaze of burning fire;
And clamping golden grain, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots, waiting for the dawn.

To compare Pope's rendering against this would be simply absurd. How weak and colourless the opening lines:—

The leader spoke. From all his hosts around
Shouts of applause along the shores resound.

Chapman is more Homeric; and the reader will like to compare the Elizabethan with the Victorian poet. Chapman writes:—

This speech all Trojans did applaud, who from their traces
Lo'd
Their sweating horse, which severally with headstalls they
Repos'd,
And fastened by their chariots, when others brought from
town
Fat sheep and oxen, instantly, bread, wine, and heaved
down
Huge store of wood. The winds transferred into the
friendly sky
Their supper's savour, to the which they sat delightfully,
And spent all night in open field. Fires around them
shined,
As when about the silver moon, when air is free from wind,
And stars shine clear, to whose sweet beams, high prospects
and the brows
Of all steep hills and pinnacles, thrust up themselves for
shows,
And even the lordly valleys joy to glitter in their light,
When the unmeasured firmament bursts to disclose her
light,
And all the signs in heaven are seen that glad the Shep-
herd's heart.
So many fires disclosed their beams, made by the Trojan
part
Before the face of Ilion, and her bright turrets showed.
A thousand courts of guard kept fires, and every guard
allowed
Fifty stout men, by whom their horse eat oats and hard
white corn,
And all did wilfully expect the silver-throned morn.

No one can doubt the superior strength, beauty and picturesqueness of Mr. Tennyson's version. From what we now see of his aptitude for translation, we should be glad to hear that he has other portions of the *Iliad* in hand.

The History of the Cotton Famine, from the Fall of Sumter to the Passing of the Public Works Act. By R. A. Arnold. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THE cotton famine already become a history!—surely the transitory nature of human events has seldom had a more significant illustration.

† Or, ridge.

† Or, more literally—

And eating hoary grain and pulse the steeds
Stood by their cars, waiting the thronged morn.

The first sentiment that must rise in every heart on reading this record of the three years' distress, will be a sense of reverent gratitude to Almighty God for our happy issue out of this great danger; the second feeling will be one of deep gladness that England, as a nation, has acted in a way not unworthy of the emergency; and for this, too, it becomes us to return grateful thanks to Him who is the giver of all wisdom,—not to ourselves, but unto Him belongs the praise. The story of the cotton famine, as told by Mr. Arnold, has all the interest of a romance; the statistics, the figures, the reports of Mr. Farnall, the weekly returns of the Board of Guardians, are all so many threads of interest in the story.

The first chapter shows how Lancashire, by its coal-field, water power, damp atmosphere and heavy fall of rain, was made by Nature for the successful manufacture of cotton, and by its crowning advantage, the Port of Liverpool, it was able to turn this manufacture to a magnificent result, which culminated in 1860,—the *annus mirabilis* of the cotton-trade. In this same year, 1860, there were in full work in Great Britain, two thousand six hundred and fifty cotton-factories (2,650), worked by a population of four hundred and forty thousand persons (440,000), whose wages amounted to eleven million five hundred thousand pounds sterling for that year (11,500,000). Of these work-people ninety per cent. were adults, and fifty-six per cent. were females. A power equal to three hundred thousand horses drove the machinery, which the quick eyes and active fingers governed and guided. The number of *spindles* at work takes away the breath only to think of them; whilst the speed at which each of these spindles revolved makes the brain giddy—thirty million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven spindles (30,387,467), each spindle making from four to six thousand revolutions per minute, according to the fineness of the thread spun. The cotton required to feed all this legion of spindles, for one year, was one billion fifty-one million six hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and eighty pounds of prepared cotton (1,051,623,380). The actual consumption for the year 1860 was, inclusive of waste, one billion eighty-three million six hundred thousand pounds weight of cotton; the total quantity imported during the great year exceeded that amount by over seven millions of pounds. The invested capital in these mills and spindles, and the wages to keep them going, was sixty-five millions sterling. The productions for this single year of 1860 equalled in value 76,012,380*l.*, or nearly six millions more than the gross revenue of the kingdom for the same period. All this machinery was thrown out of gear; all this importation of cotton suddenly suspended; all these hands were thrown out of employment; all these profits were stopped; and, for the time, all that great branch of industry was brought to naught. It was a crisis to try the stuff of which a nation was made.

The cotton famine might be said to commence with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. It is still in remembrance how this bloodless interchange of hostilities between General Beauregard and Major Anderson provoked a shout of laughter from Europe at the good fortune, or the courtesy, which had exempted their forces from the usual casualties of killed or wounded. At first the effect on the fortunes of the cotton-manufacturers was something more than good, it was magical; a golden harvest inaugurated the famine. The price of the cotton that lay unsold in the market at the moment when Fort Sumter fell increased

by nearly one-half before eight months were over. "Middling Orleans," as it is called, which, in April, 1861, was selling at 7½d. a pound, was worth 1s. a pound by December, and those who held cotton profited accordingly. Nor was this all; the "terrific prosperity" of 1859 and 1860 had resulted in the accumulation of heavy stocks in the warehouses; exceptional years of produce require exceptional markets to keep the balance true. At the beginning of 1861 the markets were "glutted," and the value of the stocks of manufactured goods on hand was estimated at twenty millions sterling. The outbreak of the American War, by raising the value of the raw material, slackened the rate of production, and gave the manufacturers time to get rid of their stocks, and to liberate their capital. A commercial crisis of a magnitude which would have borne some proportion to the preceding prosperity was thus averted. At first there was no dearth of cotton, only when it was gone there would be no chance of more if the American war continued; but few persons believed that the war would last. But the hard times which the war had averted from the masters fell upon the operatives. At the beginning of November, 1861, 49 mills had stopped work in Lancashire, 119 were working half time; 8,063 hands were out of work—a small beginning of the evil times coming upon the working class. The manufacturers were selling their accumulated stocks at a profit that sounds fabulous; the holders of cotton were selling at rising prices; but the operatives were beginning to suffer. The results of the "short time" were shown in the savings banks; the excess of the amount withdrawn over that paid in exceeded any since the year 1848, the year of revolutions. Groups of idle factory-hands were to be seen at every street-corner, not waiting for the factory-bell, but standing all the day idle, because there was no work to do. In busy seasons, the operatives are only seen in the street at stated hours, "when the factories loose," as the phrase is, and then the clatter of clogs and the sound of tongues make themselves heard. However, factory-hands had gone through hard times before, and were not frightened now: the war must soon be over.

The distress came on at a leisurely pace: the country was not suddenly engulfed as by a catastrophe, and preparations were making to receive it. The press of Manchester took up its duties: the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Manchester Examiner* were among the first to rouse the wealthier classes of Manchester to a sense of their duty, and it "is very much owing," says Mr. Arnold, "to these very responsible organs of the public press that good will, order and authority have been so well preserved." At the head of the Poor Law Board was a Minister of the Crown, who knew the manufacturing districts well, and who had been a member of the Corn Law League, and the people of Lancashire knew him too, and that knowledge was not without its influence on the successful action of the Poor Law Board, during the cotton famine. As early as the 11th of November, 1861, a letter was written by the President of the Poor Law Board to the various boards of guardians throughout the district, calling their attention to the growing stagnation of the cotton trade, and reminding them that the "machinery of the law" was to be tempered with "judicious management." At first, the boards of guardians fancied themselves equal to deal with any emergency. Meanwhile, although the manufacturers were getting rid of their surplus stocks, good cotton was rising in the market to a price that made it impossible to work it, except at a

corresponding advance in the price of the cloth, at which there would be no chance of a demand. Surat cotton was cheaper, but it was the *bête noir* in all factories both to masters and men; it was so dirty, coarse and short in its staple, that there was little inclination to make experiments with it. It was not in human nature to carry on manufactures at such certain loss; so the distress amongst the workpeople increased. In the beginning of December the organization of private charity began; at first in small rills and ripples of relief. The boards of guardians were inclined to scoff at amateur help, but the distress came on like an armed man, and every individual laid it to his conscience "to do what he could." Local relief committees were established; individuals gave their time as well as their money.

A great number of girls were thrown out of employment, and they were about the most difficult set to deal with of the whole population. If left alone to idle about the streets and lanes, or to sing to attract the attention and the alms of passers-by, the mischief would have been worse than an outbreak of plague or cholera. Lancashire lasses are famous for their sweet voices and good looks. The factory costume varies in different districts: sometimes it is a short bedgown of bright print, confined by an apron over a blue or black petticoat; the hair is always carefully arranged in braids close to the head, without either cap or curls: in some districts a coloured print handkerchief is tied over the head, with a pretty effect. Whoever has visited a thoroughly manufacturing town, such as Ashton-under-Lyne, will have seen the factory-hands during the dinner-hour, from twelve o'clock till one, strolling through the principal street, looking in at the shop-windows, or with arms "linked" round each other's waists, indulging in confidential talk and gossip, passing audible criticisms on the dress and appearance of passers-by who do not belong to the mill. It is Bond Street and Regent Street, with a different class of actors; the manners and the amusements are radically the same. Factory-girls mostly get good wages, and are very independent of their fathers and mothers; the mill is their home, whilst their lodgings are only places to sleep in. They generally marry very young, and even when younger live in lodgings by themselves, or with a favourite companion. Of domestic training, there are very few who receive any; of education, until recently, none, except what they got at Sunday school. It needs no conjurer to see that unlimited idleness, combined with poverty, would have been a fatal dowry to many of these independent damsels. It was a happy thought to collect them into sewing-schools and classes; many of them had never handled a needle in their lives, but they soon learned, for they were emphatically handy and had the full use of their fingers. At these classes, it was not only sewing that they learned; for the ladies who gave up their time to teaching them, reading to them, talking with them, spread a gentle civilizing influence which will have its effect on their whole life. Any stranger in Manchester, or any manufacturing town at that period, (early in 1862,) would have been surprised to see so little outward sign of distress or depression in the streets. In every district there were large rooms filled with girls, sitting in cheerful orderly fashion, in classes, with a teacher at their head, all diligently employed, and singing, or listening to some book read aloud, or talking in a subdued key to their neighbours. They made up piles of clothing for distribution, and they were well paid for their work. Some ladies taught the classes to

read and write. There was scarcely a lady who did not give up her time, more or less, to visiting the schools, or to going from house to house. Some ladies organized kitchens in different districts; some took in a certain number of girls and taught them house-work, as well as the mysteries of cooking. These kitchens sold their meals at low prices, but they were excellent in quality. The young handmaids, dressed in a pretty, neat costume, white or holland blouses fastened round the waist with a band, and a neat round cap on their head, dispensed pea-soup, cold meat, tea, coffee, and cocoa to all who came; the tables were set, as in a London dining establishment, delicately clean and comfortable. For fourpence an excellent dinner was to be had; for a penny, a steaming bowl of pea-soup, over which the lady had herself presided. There were larger establishments on the same scale of prices, with a reading-room attached, where the men might assemble to read papers and magazines, to play chess, draughts, and dominoes. There were "unemployed men's clubs." Some charitable masters gave large empty rooms or warehouses capable of being made serviceable at small cost; a schoolmaster was placed at the head, to teach such as wished to learn; books and newspapers were liberally contributed, and every sort of civilizing amusement and occupation was devised to make their enforced leisure pass profitably to the men. The men themselves sometimes ornamented these rooms with much taste, and at small expense; scraps of wall-papers, cans of paint and tubs of white-wash being readily given to them. Those who bestowed their time and their charity gave gracefully and graciously; those who received were, generally speaking, very pleasant to deal with: indeed, in the beginning, the mutual novelty of the relationship between teachers and pupils removed these sewing and cooking schools from the region of common-place industry, and made the necessary discipline, to some extent, voluntary good manners, based on good feeling. As the period lengthened and the novelty wore off, the affection of the women and girls for their teachers became a stronger and more permanent influence. The kindly relations that then sprang up will have their effect through life. The women were taught to do the work of women. Notions of comfort and habits of thrift unknown in their days of prosperity were instilled into them; the example of gentle words and pleasant manners could not fail to tell with softening influence on the bold, outspoken and uncontrolled young women who had become "sewing scholars." They were a difficult female element to deal with. It may be said with truth that there was, from the beginning, a strong individual sense of duty throughout all the distressed districts. The families of the working classes, as a rule, were unwilling to subsist on food which they had not earned; those who had saved money subsisted upon it; and when it was gone they sacrificed their furniture, their clothes, everything in fact that the pawnbrokers would give them money for. There was a marked decrease in the return of the quantity of spirits consumed; this latter privation is rather to be rejoiced at than regretted. The change of circumstances in the families of the higher class of operatives may be judged from the fact that in families which, when in work, had earned an income of 30s. and 2l. a week, now had to subsist on relief that did not exceed 10s.; but there was an intelligent confidence between the suffering and the governing class, which kept down complaint.

Relief committees were formed in every direction; and order and authority were

respected as they had never been before by idle hands and empty stomachs. Up to May, 1862, the existing machinery of poor law and private charity and the Manchester and Salford District Provident Society had been able to grapple with the distress, the hope of an end to the American struggle had kept the necessity for an extensively-organized system of relief in abeyance. In April, 1862, the attention of the Lord Mayor was called to the subject of Lancashire distress, its certain increase and uncertain duration, by Mr. William Cotton, with the proffer of money, and personal services to collect funds for the relief of the cotton districts. Nothing comes into the world full grown; and the two great centres of organized charitable relief, the Mansion House Committee and the Manchester Central Relief Committee, began on a small scale. A provisional Committee was formed at the Mansion House, arrangements were made, and by the middle of May 1,500*l.* was in hand to divide among the distressed districts. In June the Mansion House Committee had become an established body, with a secretary and an organized system. The Committee was limited to five or six working members; and no money was spent on publishing and printing its reports. Half a million of money has been remitted and divided among the cotton districts since its institution. Manchester seemed behindhand—slow to believe in famine; but at length it confessed that the existing machinery was insufficient, and that a central organization was needed, to act for the relief of the whole county. The distress was thickening and spreading. A conference was summoned by the Mayor of Manchester, on the 29th of April, 1862. A Committee was appointed, a treasurer nominated, and, on the 20th of June, the Manchester Central Relief Committee was formally established. Its members were, at that time, the representative, commercial, and municipal men of Lancashire. Some of the most notable had been connected with the working of the Manchester and Salford District Provident Society, and were accustomed to the practical working of relief societies. A Committee was also established at Bridgewater House, in London, composed of the great Lancashire landowners; this Committee was, in the August of 1862, merged into the Manchester Central Relief Committee. This body was itself remodelled, and from being merely the Manchester Central Relief Committee, it became the "Central Executive Relief Committee," including in its list of names Mr. Farnall, the Government Commissioner, with men of the highest rank, the greatest wealth: great landowners, great capitalists, and great employers of labour. The Earl of Derby was the President, and the original Manchester Committee merged itself and its executive functions into this "Central Committee," which became the almoner of the charity of the whole country, with the exception of the Mansion House Committee, which preferred to exercise individual action.

The history of this Central Committee and of its administration, of the skill and wisdom it has displayed, will form a proud chapter in the chronicles of England's history. 1862 was the year of the Great Exhibition, and no one living in London, or strangers from abroad, would have dreamt that the hand-to-hand fight with starvation and distress was already begun in the cotton districts. In September, Preston had an array of 24,000 on the Committee relief-books, whilst the Poor Law Guardians were relieving 10,000 more at the weekly rate of 1*s.* 5*d.* a head. The ancient pageant of the Preston Guild fell due this year, and it was determined that it should be kept with all its ancient splendour; showing thus, that, to people

dwelling in the midst, the distress, terrible as it might be, was by no means a compact entity, but made up of weeks and days not different from those of other times. 500*l.* to the Relief Fund was the result of this week of carnival, and certainly the spectacle amused the lookers-on in spite of their privations. As the year drew towards its close the distress steadily advanced, but funds increased to meet it. Mr. Farnall's report showed that in October of this year 27 unions were giving relief at the cost of 15,672*l.* a week; though the rate of relief was only 1*s.* 2½*d.* a head. The Committee remonstrated; Manchester itself was giving at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a head; and it was argued that 2*s.* a head was the minimum of what would support life. The Central Committee had all along to guard against their charity being made merely to compensate for a low rate of parochial relief, and the Poor Law Guardians, on the other hand, were anxious to avoid an oppressive rise in the poor-rates. Whoever would wish to read the progress of the distress, and the honourable record of the mode in which it was met and mastered, must turn to the pages of Mr. Arnold's work. Especially we would refer readers to the reasons why *emigration* was followed to so comparatively small an extent as a remedy to lighten the burdens of the distress. Mr. Haywood, the secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, calculated that by a division of the margin of wages and profits in 1860, the sum of 81*l.* per man would be lost to trade for every working man who emigrated. "The emigration of one spinner," said Mr. Haywood, "involves the stoppage of ten additional hands, and it is far more difficult to train a hand to cotton-spinning than to any other manipulation in a cotton-mill."

The 2nd of December, 1862, was memorable for the meeting of the great landowners of Lancashire, which resulted in a subscription-list of 130,000*l.*, of which 70,000*l.* was subscribed in the Town Hall. The county had when this meeting separated subscribed to the Relief Fund 450,000*l.* The Earl of Derby's speech on this occasion was an eloquent and masterly statement of the state and progress of affairs.

On the 6th of December, Mr. Farnall's return of the number relieved by the guardians reached the highest point. The armies of industry were now paupers, the numbers were fearful—271,983; at a cost of out-door and in-door relief exceeding 20,000*l.* sterling a week. The numbers supported by the Committees alone, for this worst week of the distress, was 236,310; the weekly expenditure of the Committees was a general total of 46,356*l.* Calculating the loss of wages at some thousands over eight millions a year, the operatives were receiving about one-third of their ordinary income. This month of December was the darkest and heaviest of the distress: it had reached its maximum. With the beginning of 1863 the tide began to turn, though the suffering of the transition state of return to work and wages was more severe than during even this dark December. It should be borne in mind that the suffering had not been amongst the operatives alone; the class above them had been pulled down to pauperism; the small mill-owners but little removed from their own work-people; the small shopkeepers depending on the custom of the operatives; the shareowners of co-operative stores, had all suffered. The host of the various sufferers from the cotton famine is calculated as close upon half a million; to each of these relief in money and in kind had to be conveyed; no case of starvation occurred, and very few compaints were made. There were a few frauds, and a disturbance at Manchester on the 10th of April,

1863. A riot that at one time threatened to be serious, though the chief culprits were boys and youths, occurred at Staleybridge soon afterwards, but it was quelled without bloodshed, and with but few casualties. These events served to show how "thin was the plank" which separated order from disorder, but it was preserved intact with these exceptions. Some of the mill-owners showed themselves mean and hard, and some tried to take advantage of the return of work to get their men at reduced wages; there were some instances of fraud upon the Committees and Poor Law Guardians, and possibly many that were not discovered; still, with all drawbacks, the conduct of England during the presence of the cotton famine,—the conduct of the cotton districts themselves during their dark days, has been such as fairly to entitle us, as a nation, to the proud reflection that we have not only been equal to the emergency, but that we have fairly possessed ourselves of the precious jewel of adversity, and turned it to good account.

The pauperized districts are gradually returning to their former labour; whilst the works of improvement which have been undertaken in various localities and towns, under the Public Works Act, has not only proved a means of remunerative employment to the overflow of operatives who have not returned to mill-work, but it has proved of the greatest value and improvement to the towns themselves. The operatives employed have proved themselves capable of turning their hands and their intelligence to other sources of labour, and have shown themselves skilful workmen. "Wisdom is profitable to all things," says Solomon; and the operative cotton-spinners have adapted themselves to the new order of things. It may be that Lancashire will never again have another year of gigantic cotton trade, and proportionate profit; but neither will she have the re-action and glut of over-production. She bore her day of adversity well, and there is every reason to hope that a long career of prosperity and industry lies before her.

We have gone through briefly, and in the most cursory manner, the substance of Mr. Arnold's book, to which we refer our readers for details which are full of deep interest, and of which no abstract can give an idea. The book is well put together, carefully compiled, and with a fairness and candour which entitle the author to high praise. It is necessarily compendious,—every page and every chapter would bear details that would make a volume; every cottage that was relieved, every school that assembled, had a history as interesting as a novel. The unchronicled difficulties which each committee had to smooth away; the cordial co-operation of so many different creeds and opinions; the practical skill and tact, the instinctive faculty for governing and organizing, which were developed in the course of the distress, cannot be separately recognized, but they are all merged in the good result which is the true reward of all their labours. The conduct during the cotton famine is a far nobler trophy to England than a hundred years of the "terrible prosperity" of 1860.

The Dockyards, Shipyards and Marine of France. By P. Barry. (Low & Co.)

It is creditable to the French Government that when Mr. Barry, a London journalist, applied for permission to visit, examine and publicly report upon the dockyards of France, his petition met with a prompt and courteous concession of the privilege demanded. Chiefs of Government departments are always jealous of observation; and more particularly are they

pröbe to thrust back the curious intruder when they are engaged upon work which they wish to keep as far as possible unknown to the outside world. On more than one occasion of late France has displayed a strong disinclination to admit intelligent Englishmen within her dockyards; and her caution in this respect has given rise to a not groundless inference that the work done in her interior yards and shops is work which she wishes to keep to herself. Her treatment, however, of Mr. Barry, a public writer known to be earnestly desirous of raising the efficiency of the British Navy, justifies a belief that this habitual unwillingness to receive strangers within her naval factories is due to considerations of mere official convenience rather than to fear of publicity. "The writer of the present volume," observes Mr. Barry, "visited the French dockyards and shipyards for the purpose of ascertaining by personal observation what France is really about, and what France is really capable of doing in the event of a European war. This information the writer desired that, in his profession as a public writer on ships of war and guns, he might the more efficiently discharge his daily duty. The French Government, assured by the friendly tone of the writer's previous book on the English Dockyards, at once acceded to his wishes, and without stipulation or restriction opened their establishments. As Lord Clarence Paget, our Naval Attaché, the engineers sent by Mr. W. S. Lindsay and Sir Morton Peto, and the officers of the St. George accompanying Prince Alfred, have met rebuffs and exclusion, the fact of an humble member of the London press, in his official capacity, receiving *carte blanche*, is perhaps one of the highest compliments ever paid to the Fourth Estate by a Foreign Government." Of the policy, as well as courtesy, of the French Emperor's minister in this matter, there cannot be two opinions. A better plan for allaying suspicions and soothing angry misapprehensions could not be devised. Louis Napoleon is no friend to a free press, but he is clever enough to honour it, as the Preacher says an apothecary should be honoured, for the uses he may have of it.

On the other hand, Mr. Barry deserves praise for the use he has made of the opportunities given him. As it appears to have been the object of the French officials to send him home profoundly impressed by the vigour and completeness of their Emperor's system, it is just credible that they directed his attention to all matters telling strongly in their favour, and did their best to blind his eyes with regard to their blunders and shortcomings. But, after due allowance has been made for French artifice, it is clear that the favoured visitor contrived to see much, if not the whole of the truth, and has arrived at a tolerably fair estimate of the present state of the French Navy. His book is not without inferences open to discussion, but praise may be given to its closely written accounts of the ship-building operations of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, Toulon, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, and La Seine. Though it expresses lively dissatisfaction with the present state of our Navy, as compared with that of France, it maintains that a policy of reform would soon restore England to her rightful superiority; and, with an Englishman's pride, the writer contrasts the vast mercantile fleets of Great Britain with the mere handful of ships that constitute the French Marine. "In the present condition of the British Navy," he observes, "war with France would bring England to its knees in a single week or fortnight; but war with France, in the condition in which the British Navy might be placed by

such men as Richard Cobden or Lord Stanley at the Admiralty, would assuredly bring France and Frenchmen to grief." Speaking of the present humble condition of the French Marine, and drawing attention to the natural conditions which render it impossible for France to become a maritime power of the first class, he says: "As far as the writer's observation extended,—from Havre to Cherbourg, Brest, Nantes, L'Orient, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Toulon,—there were not in France a dozen merchant ships in hand. Any of the considerable Thames shipyards are, therefore, just now building more merchant tonnage than the whole shipyards of France. War,—not commerce,—occupies the attention of the French shipyards. Obviously, at the bottom of the depression and slow growth of the French Marine there is something more potent than the operation of Mr. Cobden's treaty. So far as that treaty went, if English experience is worth anything, it has a tendency to stimulate the industry of France, and indirectly to augment the tonnage. But, as long as the commodities of a country are insignificant in bulk, when of little value, and practically of no bulk at all when of great value,—as in the case of silks,—it must, on reflection, be vain to aspire to the possession of such a marine as that of England or America." Mr. Barry's volume is by no means a complete book; but, in the absence of a better work on its important subject, it may be recommended to readers.

The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest. By William Menzies, Resident Deputy Surveyor. Illustrated with Photographs by the Earl of Caithness and Mr. Bembridge. (Longman & Co.)

We would call this handsomely illustrated and printed folio a collection of notes for a history of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest, rather than a regular history of them. It originated in the surveys and researches required for the valuation of the Royal Forests of England in the year 1854, and the result proved so interesting that the author, who holds the office of Deputy Surveyor of the places he describes, was tempted to carry on those relating to Windsor. Though we hear much of the Rangers, Keepers, Chief Justices in Eyre, and other important personages who for centuries were paid to look after the interest of this property, we cannot but think that they must have performed their duty rather ill. When in 1849 Mr. Menzies entered upon his office, the only papers handed over to him were, "some ten or twelve letters, four old pay-list books, which had not been posted for many a week, and one map of the Forest and Park made from a survey of 1817." With these scanty materials he began his work; all the rest has been obtained from documents existing in the State Paper Office and the British Museum, from the books of the Constables of Windsor Castle, and incidental notices in various publications. We compliment him on his industry, but regret that whilst he was about it he has not done more justice to the subject. To go through his pages is like reading one of those sixpenny guide-books supplied to visitors of Hampton Court or the Tower of London. That was not a proper pattern to work by; he should have adopted a different tone. His information, properly handled, would have made a very interesting book. The notes were ample, but wanted dressing up to make their full significance apparent. For instance, his notes on the boundary trees of the Forest would have been better appreciated if he had dipped a little into the history of such trees,—told how they were worshipped by the heathens, became the object

of hostility to the early Christian missionaries, were often cut down to destroy their sacred character,—how those which survived became in after years the very places where Christianity was expounded, and thus received in many parts of England the name of Gospel trees. Again, when he talks of the old beeches of the Park, and their being covered by rude initials by the Orlandos of this part of England, he might have made a good point if he had dug a little deeper. He tells us that such carving may be seen in perfection in a beech wood near a seaport town, where sailors who had improved in the art by tattooing themselves, climb high up the trees to carve on stem and branches ships in full sail, anchors, hearts, sailors' knots, and the names of their fair Rosalinds. But he does not add that this much-condemned habit of our race, especially as practised on the beech, is intimately interwoven with the most important element of civilization. The smooth bark of the beech recommended itself above all other trees of our latitude for carving,—that of the elm, ash, and oak was too rough for the purpose, that of the pine and birch apt to fall off in regular flakes. Now it is not simply a matter of coincidence that originally book and beech were synonymous; in the word Buckinghamshire, the shire of the beeches, the more primitive root is still upheld. The old Runic tablets (some of which are still preserved) were made of beech wood, and hence in all Teutonic languages the tree gave the name to the book. The origin of the word and its identity with the Sanscrit—"boko" letter, "bokos" writings—furnishes clear evidence that the Brahmins had the art of writing before they detached themselves from the common stock of the Indo-European race in Upper Asia; that we, together with other Teutonic nations, received alphabetic signs from the East, by a Northern route, and not from the Mediterranean, and that the belief that Ulphilas constructed the Gothic alphabet in the fourth century, on the basis of the Greek, is probably unfounded.

Mr. Menzies confines himself closely to Windsor Park and Windsor Forest, and excludes the so-called "Home Park" altogether from his deliberations, referring us to the "Annals of Windsor" for information. By this artificial division, the subject loses a great deal of its historical interest, and poor Herne the Hunter is thus put entirely out of court, which it must be confessed is rather hard upon him. But misfortune never comes alone. Only last year his oak, immortalized by Shakspeare, was rudely blown down, and by command of Her Majesty cut into so many blocks to be presented to the British Museum, and similar institutions. The author still further, and injudiciously, narrows his subject by excluding from his pages most of the anecdotes of the life and manners of the fast-disappearing commoners of Windsor Forest, and only inserting a few "with diffidence." Some of these men must have been odd fellows. One of them, who, though now above 70 years of age, never wears a hat, "because he wa'n't born with one," told the author, that a gentleman who thought he had a right to a road past his cottage planted, first, some young trees in the lane, but our hatless friend pulled them up again; then a gate was set up, and somebody appointed to look after it, who came running out when he wanted to pass. "I'll open it, if you please," said the gate-keeper.—"Thank you very much, missis," replied the accosted; "I keep my little key always handy, and will open it myself,"—the "little key" being a formidable pickaxe, which was applied to the lock every time he wanted to pass through the gate.

Mr. Menzies does not go further back in the history of the Great Windsor Park than the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before whose time we have, in fact, no records. The date at which it was first fenced in is unknown. It was inclosed long before the time of Elizabeth. On December 9, 1564, that Queen sent strong orders to the Lord Chief Justice and Solicitor General to direct and advise the Earl of Sussex, Chief Justice in Eyre, to hold a court for redressing disorders within the Forest. This Chief Justice in Eyre was an important personage, generally some nobleman appointed by the Crown, to hear and determine all complaints of trespass within the Forest, and all claims of purchases, liberties, and privileges. The office became gradually obsolete, and was abolished in George the Third's reign; the last person who held it being Mr. Granville, who had not performed any duty, except granting licences for shooting, for forty years previously.

Until the year 1817, the Forest was simply an open common, over which the Crown had rights of timber and pasturage for deer. The timber was only such as grew naturally, in a wild uncultivated state, lopped for the deer and destroyed by the commoners. Accordingly, little of the old forest timber is sound or valuable, although we are indebted to this system for the numerous picturesque trees. Even over that part in which the deer were kept there were complicated rights. The Crown claimed the right of pasturage for the deer, the right of cutting browse-wood for them, the right of timber growing naturally on the land, and the right of property in the soil itself. Then there were many manors in the Forest, the lords of which claimed the right of granting shooting licences, the right of under-wood, the right of pasturage, and other similar rights. The Constable of Windsor Castle claimed the right of protecting the Crown "vert" or "browse," and "venison"; the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, the power of prosecuting all offenders against forest laws, accused of wood-stealing or land-enclosing, together with the power of granting licences for shooting. The commoners claimed to cut turf for fuel, pasturage in summer for as many animals as they could keep in winter on their lands, grazing for geese, and, further, helped themselves to everything which they could possibly appropriate. If they had small pieces of freehold adjoining any part of the open common, they had a simple but ingenious method of extending them at the public expense by always "scouring out" their ditch on the side opposite to their own land, until by this "rolling brook and ditch" they carried out their boundary as far as they dared. They could see no moral or legal wrong in this process. An old commoner related, with glee, that one Christmas Eve, sixty years ago, when the forest officers were tapping their elder-wine—a custom come down from time immemorial and still kept up—he worked all night long in the bright moonlight, and had a quarter of an acre added to his land before the morning. Moonlight nights were the season for such and similar operations. If a commoner could only build himself a hut of turf, and have a fire lighted and a pot boiled in the rudest chimney, the hut became established as a house, was in fact his "castle," and was then wholly unassailable except by regular process of law, which the forest officers frequently declined to institute. If, however, the pot had not boiled, the forest officers might proceed without ceremony to pull the house down. With the enclosure of the Forest all such customs have passed away. The commoners were never much given to deer-stealing, preferring the more substantial accu-

mulation of "landed property," which when found out was not so severely punished. They had vast numbers of swine, which were turned out into the Forest. One of these men could spin amusing yarns about the good old times. He had been so much among pigs that he regarded them with particular affection, and seemed to understand every one of their movements. "The pigs," he said, on one occasion, "are like us, for they will eat almost anything; and yet they are different too, for if you put a lot of things afore a pig he'll always take the best of them first; but when I gets my dinner o' Sundays, I likes my beef and taters first, and my pudding afterwards. Them as was bred in the Forest it was no manner o' use tryin' to keep them in when the acorns began to rattle off the trees; out they would be. There aint a move but they're up to; and when you want them home, and they won't come, they are aggrawatin'! They'll circumvent the artfullest man as ever lived. There aint a bit o' pig as isn't good to eat, as I knows on; but the sweetest morsel is the very pint o' his nose, which you scrapes and salts and hangs a fortnight, and then you byles it with greens and taters. There's ne'er a pictur ever hangs in a man's cottage as aquals a gammon of bacon hung up agin the chimney." This old man and two others are the sole survivors of a class which in a few years will be extinct in this part of England.

The illustrations accompanying this beautiful volume relate to the most remarkable trees and groups of trees in the Park and Forest. Some of these trees are 1,000 years old, and must have been mere saplings when Egbert put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy and Charlemagne founded the German Empire. They have seen nations rise and fall, dynasties come and go, and will continue to delight by their venerable look and picturesque appearance generations unborn. It is a strange feeling that takes possession of us when looking at old buildings, surrounded by a halo of historical and traditional associations; but this feeling is perhaps still more intensified when finding ourselves in the presence of trees that lived ten or twelve centuries ago, continue to live in our own times, and will continue to live long after our great-grandchildren have been born, lived and passed away.

History of Jewish Coinage. By F. W. Madden. (Quaritch.)

It is rather a curious fact that while almost every other branch of numismatics has been illustrated from the earliest to quite recent times by special works; nay, more,—as in the case of Greek and Roman coins,—can exhibit a complete literature of its own; one branch, and that by no means the least interesting, the Jewish, has been scarcely studied at all, or has, at all events, been treated, till very lately, in a manner quite unworthy of its importance, and of the intrinsic merit of the specimens it offers to view, considered as monuments of history.

We hail, therefore, the appearance of Mr. Madden's volume with much pleasure as a complete *résumé* of the whole subject; the more so as, besides the evidence of learning and study to be met with in every page of it, the author has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Fairholt for the production of the admirable woodcuts which are interspersed throughout his book. The publication of so large a number of excellent copies—many of very rare and hitherto unknown Jewish coins—would alone have been a great benefit both to students and collectors, while the letter-press description of these cuts leaves, so far as we

have observed, little to be desired in point of accuracy and clearness of definition. Mr. Madden has also appended to his volume a plate of alphabets, wherein the descent of the later Aramaean, Palmyrene, &c. can readily be traced back to their parent Phœnician, while their inter-connexion can be in this manner most readily observed. This plate will be of much use to future investigators, and we may, therefore, be allowed to regret that it was not executed on steel or copper, as the art of wood-cutting does not seem to answer when applied to letters of a large size, and many of the characters in this plate have, consequently, a rough and unfinished appearance, which they have not on the monuments from which they have, individually, been taken.

Mr. Madden's work, which has been in great measure founded—though with large additions—on a small *brochure* published by Prof. Levy, of Breslau, in 1862, is divided into thirteen chapters, comprehending the following principal subjects: An introductory account of the early use of money and of the people who first coined it.—A history of the currency of the Jews: 1. After the return from the Captivity till the revolt of the Maccabees; 2. Under the Maccabean princes and their successors, from B.C. 143 to B.C. 37; 3. Under the Idumæan princes, from Herod the Great, B.C. 37, to Agrippa the Second, A.D. 100; 4. Under the Roman Procurators, from A.D. 6 to A.D. 68; 5. During the first revolt of the Jews; 6. An account of the Roman coins struck in commemoration of the capture of Jerusalem, and of the money struck during the second revolt of the Jews, under Simon Barchochab; 7. A very complete notice of the Imperial colonial coins issued at Jerusalem between the reigns of Hadrian and Hostilianus, A.D. 136—251, and of the exceptional money noticed in different passages of the New Testament, which can hardly be called Jewish, though unquestionably current in Palestine. Mr. Madden has also republished a learned paper, 'On the Weights of Ancient Money,' contributed by Mr. R. S. Poole to the last volume of Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible.'

In the course of this wide inquiry Mr. Madden has been compelled to investigate and to give his judgment on many theories which have been from time to time put forward by different previous writers; and these decisions we have much pleasure in saying are, as a rule, given with equal fairness and good taste. Moreover, where, as in the case of M. de Saulcy, Mr. Madden is unable to accept the reasonings of a precursor, he says so plainly and without reserve, adding various reasons for his opinion, which will, we doubt not, have much weight with other numismatists. On the other hand, he has not failed to show that no progress in the science and study of coins can be expected from such writers as Mr. Noel Humphreys, who have not apparently mastered the requisite preliminary labour to all subsequent research, that of reading correctly the legends they profess to interpret.

Mr. Madden's work has, at least, the merit of supplying a want in *English* numismatic literature, no English writer having hitherto attempted to grapple with the difficult subject of Hebrew money.

Curiosities of Old Munich.—[*Alt Münchner Wahr- und Denkzeichen*, von Franz Trautmann]. (Munich.)

THE summer visitors who flock to Munich, and inspect the new churches and galleries with the laudable zeal of English travellers, have very little idea of the antiquity of the town

and the strange legends that attach to parts of it. They read in Murray that "the annals of the city are singularly uninteresting"; and if they bestow a careless, patronizing glance on the old houses in the intervals of more regular sight-seeing, they think they have done their duty. Perhaps they have done more than the average of their fellow-travellers. When they go home they will hear disparaging remarks that Munich is all very well for a bran-new town, or the praise which humiliates Munich even more by preferring its newness to Nuremberg. The sneers of the lovers of antiquity and the exaggerations of lovers of the present are both equally fatal to a town's pretensions. We have the more reason to be grateful to Dr. Trautmann for his guide to the memorable parts of Old Munich, and the completeness with which he informs or elucidates.

Antiquaries have been reproached with the pleasure they take in things which are recommended merely by their antiquity; and the mass of men are certainly intolerant of all relics of the past which have neither beauty nor meaning. Many of the facts collected by Dr. Trautmann would seem liable to this censure in the eyes of strangers. To those who are really interested in a place the most trivial matters assume importance. Anything which testifies to the age of the town or of some separate building—anything connected with a legend, however grotesque—will find favour in their eyes. Even the restorers of Munich, the King and his architects, who seem to have been as intolerant of old German buildings as they were fond of extraneous and classical styles, were not exempt from this feeling. How else can we explain the fact that, in a court of the present palace, by the side of the stone which Christopher Duke of Bavaria hurled, and of the nails in the wall showing the height to which he leaped, an old broken piece of wood is hung, which once served as an extinguisher for the torches of the Court lackeys!

There is a pleasant custom in Munich, which serves to link the new town to the old, that of placing inscriptions on the houses in which great men lived or died. Thus there is a house with a tablet on it, stating that Gustavus Adolphus lived in it during his visit to Munich. Another inscription has lately been put on a house opposite the Hall of Marshals, and facing the statue of Tilly, to the effect that Tilly himself lived in that house from 1611 to 1616. The house in which Mozart composed his 'Idomeneo,' the house of the composer, Orlando di Lasso, are among others which are thus commemorated. We may call Dr. Trautmann's book a similar tablet for the whole town of Munich. Not a nook or corner seems to have escaped him. History, whether mediæval or almost modern, is ransacked for full particulars. Legends which are worthy of the fullest disbelief, and traditions which have not yet become traditional, are equally preserved. We may add, that his style has an affectation of Bavarianism and antiquarianism which is not always agreeable to students of modern German. But the curiosities he has preserved in this volume have not found their way into any guide-book, and may be commended to all classes of readers. The Bavarians, who were so much enraged with the *Athenæum* the other day because it ventured to translate München into Monkstoun, will find here a full justification of our audacity. It seems from Dr. Trautmann's account that the origin of Munich was in this way: Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, found that it would be profitable for him if a bridge over the Isar, which stood some way below the present site of Munich, and which enabled the Bishop of Freising to put a tax on the salt that

crossed it, was removed to a place where it would be under his eye, and where he might collect the salt-tax instead of the Bishop. With a man like Henry the Lion, who had led the armies of Frederick Barbarossa in the Italian wars, the thought was not long in being executed. It was in 1156 that he fell on the bridge in question, broke it up, and built another in a part which had taken its name from the monks who owned it. These monks had originally been driven out of their monastery by an invasion of the Huns, and had taken refuge on the large plain on the other side of the Isar. Here it was that Henry the Lion built his bridge; and though the Bishop of Freising appealed to Frederick Barbarossa, and received a third part of the proceeds of the salt-tax as a compensation for his loss, the prey was not torn from the Lion. Dr. Trautmann points out a stone sculpture of a lion which still stands over a house close to the Rath-haus in Munich, and tells us this is the sign of Henry, the founder of the present city. If so, the bas-relief may serve for Munich, as the wolf of the Capitol, "the thunder-stricken nurse of Rome," serves for the city of Romulus.

That part of Munich which surrounds the Rath-haus is the scene of most of Dr. Trautmann's legends. For this is the old nucleus of the town. All the streets about this are curious, and the houses are nearly all remarkable from the quaintness of their architecture. Tortuous and narrow lanes wind about; corners, projections, and buttresses jut out; covered ways hang over your head, and irregular pavements dodge about your feet. Here Dr. Trautmann is at home, and his repose is not likely to be disturbed, except by the water-colour painters who throng the queer nooks of old cities, and pick out the most marvellous bits for the coming Exhibition. Some of the curiosities of Old Munich have quite disappeared, and Dr. Trautmann laments them. The Lion still stands over the first house in the Thal, as you go under the archway of the Rath-haus. Behind the Rath-haus there is still an old ladle, at a fountain, dating from the middle of the fifteenth century, where a miser used to come every day and quench his thirst economically. But the ape which was sculptured with a babe in its arms at the top of the Church of St. Laurence, the legend stating that the babe was the future Emperor Ludwig, the Bavarian, whom the ape actually carried to the roof of a church, has vanished with St. Laurence itself. We could not find the fatal T on a house near the Marienplatz, the sign that all the people in that house died of the plague in 1634. And the old Ball-house of the Electors, in which Gustavus Adolphus gave a ball in the year 1632, has also been destroyed. But there stands yet a curious little tower on the old wall of the town by the Sendlinger Gate, and on the top of this tower is a clenched fist, from which it takes its name of the fist-tower (Faust-Thürmlein). The legend says that a burgo-master of Munich conspired against the rightful lords of the town, drove them out, and admitted another in their place. When they were leaving the town, he stood on the wall and shook his fist at them. But the new duke, whom he admitted, ill-treated the people in such a way that the old ones were recalled, and the burgo-master, who was the cause of it all, was bricked up in that little tower on the spot where he had clenched his fist. The executioner of Munich lived by this tower in later years, and whenever a man was put to death without having been guilty the tower was suddenly bathed in a red light and three knocks were heard at the executioner's door. This took place always at midnight, and as soon as the

executioner heard the knocks and saw the light he had to get up and say Paters and Aves till one o'clock, when the light vanished again. In the morning he told the town authorities what had happened, and the whole town prayed for the soul of the man who had been executed unjustly.

One or two curious stories are related in connexion with the Cathedral in Munich. Under the organ is a large black footmark in the pavement, and there are two legends which account for it. The first is the more picturesque of the two, and harmonizes with so many other tales of the same kind that it deserves to be quoted. It relates that the devil had given the architect of the cathedral money to build a church on condition that no windows were to be seen in it. If there were any windows to be seen the usual fate in such compacts was to befall the architect. Accordingly the devil saw with much pleasure that there were windows enough in the cathedral, and came one day to request the architect's company in his dominions. But the architect took him to a spot below the organ, from whence not a single window was to be seen—all of them were hidden by the pillars. On this the devil in his rage stamped his foot so hard into the pavement that the mark of it remains to this day. From the spot where the footmark survives no window is to be seen but the east window, so that the story has a certain amount of confirmation. But Dr. Trautmann says that in truth the strong Duke Christopher, of whom so many tales are told, drove his foot into this stone. We almost prefer the devil. Another legend touches the station by the great door of the Cathedral, and is a simple affecting story of a poor widow who had a wild son, for whom she prayed daily under this picture. Another point of interest is the tombstone of Meister Conrad, a blind musician of Nuremberg, who is sculptured with an instrument like that of St. Cecilia. A piece of church music by this same master is preserved in the public library of Munich.

But as for Duke Christopher, called the Leaper, whose claims are set up by Dr. Trautmann in opposition to those of the devil, there is at least this to be said in his favour. A nail is struck into the wall in one of the archways of the palace at a height of twelve feet from the ground, and this nail marks the place which Duke Christopher touched with his foot in leaping. It is conceivable that a man leaping twelve feet from the ground would leave some mark of his foot when he came down again, although, perhaps, the Cathedral, under the organ-loft, would hardly be the place chosen for this display. But Dr. Trautmann says that the stone originally stood in the Duke's castle. News was brought him there that his brother was building a cathedral in honour of the Virgin, and he stamped his foot on the ground saying that his brother was right. This stamp left the mark of his foot on the stone, and the stone was afterwards removed to the cathedral. Seeing, too, that the stone, which lies below the leaping nail of Christopher, and is a memorial of his strength, weighs 364 pounds, and was hurled an immense distance by him, we had better not be too sceptical as to the achievements of the ancestors of the Royal House of Bavaria.

We have picked out a few traits in passing through this volume, and leave some of the rest to be added to the next editions of the guide-books. There is a curious account of the burial of a Bavarian Duke in the year 1509, with a list of the funeral baked-meats, not only remarkable for the quaint spelling, but for the general arrangement, the ornamental devices in

sugar and almonds representing all the ages of the world from Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham and Isaac, David and Goliath, down to the tomb of the Duke who had just been buried. But for this we have not space, and we can hardly presume sufficient interest in our readers to delay them with it.

The Life of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris—[Magna Vita S. Hugonis, &c.] Edited by the Rev. F. J. Dimock. (Longman & Co.)

THERE are above two dozen names of prelates who have been retained in our Calendar as canonized saints. Of these, there were of natives born among us: 1st, David, who belongs as much to the Isle of Wight, by right of education, as he does to Cardiganshire, by virtue of his birth; 2nd, Chad, a London boy who rendered bright the ecclesiastical annals of Lichfield; 3rd, Richard of Wicke, Bishop of Chichester, of whom Worcestershire is still justifiably proud; 4th, Elphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose retention in our Calendar seems an injustice done on another English Archbishop, who is expunged from it, namely, the brave and good Edmund. In what part of our island Elphage was born is not satisfactorily ascertained, but it is certain that he was slaughtered at Greenwith by the Danes, and probably on that spot where the church, named after him, now stands. Next appears Dunstan of Glastonbury, whose history is so familiar to us all; 7th, there is that superb and sensible Devonshire Wilfred, who is better known as St. Boniface, Bishop of Mentz, to whom Germany owed much of its civilization and conversion. Our 8th Englishman is that St. Swithun of fair and foul weather renown, Bishop of Winchester, in whose days his royal patron, Egbert, abolished the names of Saxons and Jutes, as well as the Heptarchy, and ordained that thenceforth (from A.D. 829) the kingdom should be called England, and all its subjects Englishmen. An obscure Englishman, calendared as Machutus, but better known abroad as St. Maclou, is only further known as having given his name to St. Malo, that famous city of Brittany, in which province Machutus exercised the episcopal office. St. Hugh of Lincoln, whose "great life" is now, for the first time given in perfection, was a Burgundian of the twelfth century, but his love for his Lincolnshire flock caused him to be regarded there, at least, as if he were a native, and his works, with his love, justify the regard entertained for him.

For the most part, these prelates lived on friendly, or even affectionate terms with the kings their respective sovereigns. In Dunstan and Hugh of Lincoln, we find exceptions to this rule. Between the other prelates and the kings who would be their masters, but who were fain to be content with being, in some things, their servants, there were frequently little unpleasantnesses, generally touching temporalities, which were, however, arranged with more or less sincerity on the side of the contracting parties. Dunstan and his court adversaries exhibit a sterner strife; and though that thorough Saxon could joke with the devil, he never condescended to such trifling with his king. In this respect, Hugh was the opposite of Dunstan; for he took matters up with Satan seriously, and joked away the pettishness or the fiercer passion of the sovereign.

Hugh's life forms a pleasant record, and it has been well edited, by Mr. Dimock, from manuscripts in the library which was, in truth, first founded by the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, although, from a more recent bene-

factor, it has acquired the name of "Bodleian." The Imperial Library, at Paris, has furnished the other materials of which Mr. Dimock has made judicious use. In the early life of Hugh, there is little that differs from the biographical records of most earnest men of his time and vocation. He was a Burgundian before the period when the Duchy or the Free County belonged to France; was of good family; entered the Church with a will of his own, and when he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln, he entered his see with the reputation of being one of the most pious, earnest, severe, and learned men of his day. Hospitable, too, though he had been a Carthusian and lived by the rule of the order. When his inauguration feast had to be settled with his steward, he bade the latter kill three hundred bucks, and more if more venison were wanted. He occupied the see of Lincoln from 1186 to 1200, and save when he was engaged on an embassy abroad, never neglected the duties of his office for a single day.

The popular voice whispered that Hugh was the son of Henry the Second, and the story was generally credited. Henry had in 1173 made his son Geoffrey, by Rosamond Clifford, Bishop of Lincoln, by royal mandate, but Geoffrey resigned the office in 1192. After a year's tenure by Walter de Constantius, and a vacancy of the two following years, Hugh d'Avalon, as he was called, was appointed, and they who remembered Geoffrey said, on seeing Hugh,—"Here is the Plantagenet's half-brother!"

It is certain that Hugh took as many liberties with Henry as Geoffrey did; but Henry manifested greater paternal love for Geoffrey Plantagenet than for Hugh. Indeed, Henry once exclaimed that Geoffrey was his only true son, and that all the rest were bastards. On the liberties taken with Henry by Hugh, no family theory can be raised, for he took equal freedoms with Richard and with John. If it be alleged that these were fraternally akin to him, the remark suggests itself, that in the old days bishops generally did not stand on nice terms in their intercourse with kings. They were not unfrequently justified in doing so. Henry wished to bestow two or three prebends in Lincoln Cathedral on courtiers, but Hugh scouted the idea of his sanctioning the appointment of laymen to offices which could only be held by churchmen. The Bishop was summoned to Woodstock to answer for his refusal. When he arrived there, king and court were out in the woodlands, where Hugh found them seated in a circle, and mute as soon as he came in sight. He gently pushed himself in, however, but his neighbours turned their faces from him, and the King, having a ragged bandage round a cut finger, called for a needle and thread, and began sewing it up. "Ah!" said the fearless Hugh, "you are like your cousins of Falaise!" This was considered so good a joke, the Falaise people being famous for needlecraft, that the King laughed till he rolled on the ground, and all the obsequious circle took up the hilarity; for, to think as the King thinks, as old Eubulus says, in Massinger's play, "is the only guard that courtiers ever lie at."

Years after this, when the first Richard and Hugh were at feud, they encountered during mass at Roche d'Andeli. The Bishop approached the King, where he was kneeling, and offered to kiss him, but Richard frowned and turned aside his head in silence. Thereupon ensued a pretty scene in church, Hugh striving to pull the King's face round so that he could salute the cheek, and Richard stiffly averting it, till at last the prelate was too much for him, and Richard yielded, with more or less grace. The prelate was equally free and easy with

King John, who was, indeed, a very ill-behaved personage in church. There never was a worse behaved, except, perhaps, Christina of Sweden, who used to rattle her fan against the back of the chair on which her feet rested when the sermon was too long. John also detested long discourses from the pulpit; he would trifle and laugh when he became weary, and if the preacher continued he would bid him desist; and, if the cleric pursued the thread of his argument, the monarch would rise and walk away, perhaps with the remark that if the preacher had dined, he, the King, had not, and could not be kept waiting for his dinner any longer! If there was something objectionable in the manner in which this was done, one cannot but envy those old despotic princes who could exercise such a privilege!

Hugh of Lincoln was not, however, the man against whom such a privilege could be safely exercised. He was rather a man to expel John from a church than to quietly see him withdraw from it at an unseemly time and in an unseemly way. He did once eject the King (just after his accession) from the church of Fontevault. It was Easter Sunday; John was at the altar, waiting to receive the Holy Sacrament, and rattling within his closed hands the twelve gold pieces which his chamberlain had a minute before brought to him as the King's offering, which Hugh was to receive. The noise must have been offensive to serious persons, and the prelate approached the King that he might, by taking the money, cause the noise to cease. But John rattled away, shaking the pieces in his hands, and remarking that he would much rather put them in his own purse than in Hugh's. The Bishop straightway ordered him to leave the church and deposit the money in the offertory dish at the door. When we hear that the monarch obeyed, we are at first surprised at his submission, but he was probably glad, in his irreverence, to get away; and when it is said that he kissed the prelate's hand before he withdrew, we can fancy that the saucy sample of royalty did it with an air of easy impertinence, and laughed with his saucier followers as they went homeward to make merry.

There was, unquestionably, a vast lack of respect in those bygone days on the part of princes for clerical authorities, when the latter provoked the former. In the thirteenth century, when Prince Edward could not persuade the Chapter of Canterbury to elect his Chancellor, Burnel, to the primacy, the monks asserting that they left the election to the Holy Ghost, and that the Holy Ghost would have nothing to do with him, the prince made violent and burglarious entry into the chapter-house, but took nothing by a display of his ruffianism. So, in after years, when the primate, Whittlesey, in 1374, would not reply to some rude observation of that mirror of chivalry, the Black Prince, the latter called him "Sir Ass" and asked him why he would not speak! Occasionally a prelate himself would set an example of ill manners, as when Becket called Ridel, Archdeacon of Canterbury, the "Archdevil" of Canterbury; and worse example still was set by Wallys, of Lincoln, whom Wendover styles "omnium virorum religiosorum inimicus." It is a curious fact that Bishop Bonner, who is of such gloomy reputation, was a man addicted to making smart repartees; and we find prelates who, in ruder times, were pleasant in the sight of kings because of their mirthful temperament. They had counterparts in later times in respect of gayness of spirit as well as earnestness of purpose in such men as Atterbury of Rochester, and Egerton of Durham, both of them famous players of bowls; a prince of

the blood, had he attempted to move over the grass when Egerton was contemplating a bias that should reach the "jack," would have been stopped by a cry from the prelate's chaplain, "Don't stir, Sir; the Bishop is going to bowl!"

But, not to travel further from Mr. Dimock's edition of the 'Life of St. Hugh,' we will terminate here with the remark that it is a book which illustrates much more than the social and ecclesiastical history of the times.

NEW NOVELS.

Denis Donne: a Novel. By A. Thomas. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)—It is pleasant to have a book from the hands of a lady novelist without the usual complement of dungeons and draw-wells, bombast and bigamy. More than this, Miss Thomas displays an even vigour of diction which few of her sex possess, and writes, upon the whole, with due attention to the claims of the Queen's English. Here, however, in *limine*, we must point out one or two exceptions to the general character of the present work for grammatical accuracy, deeming it best to make our objections at once, and to reserve our praise as a kind of sugar-plum to take off the taste of the medicine. Miss Thomas, then, would do well to avoid such expressions as "he put to himself the proposition, whom she was?" and, "the man whom they say was in love with her." "I ain't well," and "Stephanie ain't a girl of that sort," are colloquialisms which scarcely find a place in the elegant circles in which our author's characters revolve; and "disillusionize" is an uncommonly ugly word. Moreover, some orthographical slips occur, which, of course, we can only attribute to hasty revision. "Lalla Rooke" must be a remote descendant of the gallant admiral who wrested Gibraltar from Spain and annexed it to the English Crown. "Grande seigneur" is not English, and certainly it is not French. We do not wish to judge any book by the sole standard of verbal criticism; but a novel which may be pronounced, as it stands, to be well written, would be all the better if it were free from the little specks and spots that we have indicated. There is not very much plot in 'Denis Donne'; and if we are required to place it in a class, we must call it a "novel of character." It might also be called a "novel without a hero," for the man who gives it his name is got hastily out of the way, instead of marrying the heroine, Stephanie Fordyce. Again, we only call Stephanie the heroine because we are told to do so; and she is not by any means the centre of interest. Fanny Conway, the most beautiful, clever and bewitching of unprotected and designing females, is certainly the main object of attraction. After her comes Mrs. Donne, equally attractive and artful, but more silky in softness and more stony of heart. County society is touched upon, and we have a bishop and his chaplain, reminding us somewhat of Mr. Anthony Trollope. The humours of country life in the upper classes are seized upon with ability. A lively but shallow young Frenchman, who says he writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, makes acquaintance with the all-conquering Fanny at a boarding-house, and somehow produces an effect on her heart. More might be made of this character, which is very humorously sketched. He is rather cleverly snuffed out at last by the agency of a steeple-chase, in order to save the book from having two runaway wives in it. Every timid rider who has found himself going across country against his will, must appreciate the following description of the count's feelings in taking his first fence:—"He felt the horse concentrate itself, as it were, and saw the earth recede in a violent and totally unexpected manner, and then come back with equal suddenness, and crash itself against his horse's legs, and found himself struck in the chest by Proserpine's proud crest, and then adjusted himself to the saddle again, with a dim consciousness that he was over the first hedge." The other characters are less important than those we have mentioned, but they are all well marked, and if we wish for anything more, it is only to see them further developed. Very well drawn are the semi-aristocratic Mrs. Cornwell and her daughters,

Boadicea (*alias* "Bogie") and Constantia—the former a confirmed and snappish old maid, and the latter a consistent and natural piece of insipidity. Aunt Ellen is a worthy old spinster who is always affecting parsimony, but whose "limited income" is nevertheless a mine of wealth to all her nieces. Grumbling and scolding, she repeatedly fights to have her own way, but is invariably vanquished by the younger generation; and yet manages to come round and be good-humoured again. Stephanie is the only really *nice* girl in the book, but we cannot blame the author for this, as nice girls are stupid in fiction, however delightful in fact. These remarks are necessarily sketchy; for we do not wish to destroy the reader's interest in the book by revealing the rather small amount of adventure that it contains. Strong power of language and clear definition of character are Miss Thomas's principal resources at present. With these implements she already succeeds in producing very readable stories; but she may achieve still greater success if she will construct a more striking plot, and bestow more pains on the details of subordinate characters which in the outline are very happily conceived.

Dangerous Connexions: a Novel. By Charles Gibbon. 3 vols. (Maxwell & Co.)—This is one of the class of sensation-novels at present so rife; it is readable, exhibits a certain mechanical cleverness and dexterity in the use of the incidents; the author is up to his work, and can mind the different threads of his narrative so as to keep them weaving the web of the romance without any unseemly gaps or tangles; but the whole story is machine-made, as distinguished from work "all made out of the carver's brain." Given the ingredients, the reader might make a story, with variations, out of them for himself. A stately and handsome lady, cold, proud, and always magnificently dressed, who "treads the ground" with haughty grace, with a proud position before the world, but with a mystery in her past life, a secret in her heart, and a skeleton in her cupboard; a son to the stately lady just mentioned, who is a promising youth at college; a low ruffian who has just returned from beyond the sea, and who has sent a letter to the son in which he professes to hold a secret which concerns the honour of his mother and his own legitimacy; the son, a weak-minded young man, not knowing what else to do, takes to drinking, and to snubbing the proud lady his mother. The lady takes a moonlight walk to meet the returned ruffian in the ruins of an old abbey, where of course she is seen and overheard by an enemy. There is a mysterious stranger, a gentleman who is just returned from foreign parts; a village maiden, the grand-daughter of the village sexton, but whose immediate parentage is involved in perplexity; the proud lady's son courts this young woman with very dubious intentions. There are several subsidiary characters, all of the machine-made type. The story is cleverly complicated, and the reader will in all probability find in the end that his guesses, as he went along, have all been quite wrong; indeed, everybody turns out to have belonged to some other father or mother than has been imputed to them, and even at the last, it will not be easy to settle all the mysteries, some of which lie in the dim past, long before the story begins. There is an affectation of smartness, and sentimentality in the style which adds to its unreality; but 'Dangerous Connexions' may be accepted as a good specimen of what we have called the machine-made novel.

The Trial; or, More Links in the Daisy Chain. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)—To those who have read 'The Daisy Chain' these "links" will not be unacceptable. The fortunes of the characters are taken up some few years subsequently. The doctor's family are the chief actors. The Wards, left now to the care of the elder brother, with Averil, who has returned from school to be the mistress of the house, give scope to the slightly patronizing benevolence of the doctor's family. The lack of judgment and tact shown by Henry and Averil in the management of the family—mere faults of temper and want of mutual forbearance—give rise to a terrible catastrophe. Leonard, the younger brother,

quarrels with Henry, who is a great prig and very disagreeable. In a moment of rage Leonard flings a heavy missile at Henry; in consequence they agree to separate, and Leonard in a passion of disgust perversely accepts a most undesirable position with his uncle and cousin at the mill, who are two very profligate characters. Leonard, who is really a fine fellow, behaves with wonderful patience and discretion; but the old man is one night brutally murdered, and Leonard is absent—sent, as he asserts, on an errand by his uncle. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him. The account-book belonging to the old man, in which was entered the amount of the sum of money with which Leonard had been intrusted, is not to be found. Leonard is in possession of a large sum; he has been overheard to make rash speeches, which are turned against him on the trial. The assault which he made on his brother is remembered, and eventually the jury are satisfied of his guilt, and he is sentenced to death. In real life we hope that the case for the prisoner would have been better managed. Both Leonard and Dr. May have not the least doubt as to the real murderer; but they do not set the police on his track. Leonard actually *saw* the murderer, yet, as he could not swear to his identity with the man who he is morally convinced committed the crime, he keeps silence, and binds over the doctor to secrecy. Leonard's life is, however, spared, though on what grounds it would be hard to say, for the evidence was not rebutted nor even shaken. Leonard's sentence is, however, commuted to penal servitude for life; and we must suppose that it was for the sake of showing how a young High Churchman ought to suffer for conscience sake, being innocent, that he has to endure three years of a convict's life. At the end of this period he is pardoned and released, his innocence being made clear. Dr. May's eldest son, Tom, a young medical student, who out of secret love to Averil has devoted himself to discover the murderer, finds the missing pocket-book, the absence of which had told so severely against Leonard on his trial. The criminal is not, however, brought to justice, for he dies in the Hôtel Dieu, into which he has been brought mortally injured. Of course Leonard is set at liberty, and the best portion of the book is the description of the effect of the three years of convict discipline upon the fine high-spirited boy. He does not, however, marry Ethel, the heroine and the object of his boyish allegiance,—at least, not in this book; he goes out as a missionary instead. His sister Averil, who has been carried by her elder brother, with her sisters, to an unhealthy settlement in North America, where all her fortune has been expended in the purchase of an allotment, falls into a decline. Tom May, the medical student, follows her, takes her the news of her brother's liberation, marries her, and brings her back to England, to find that the disease is arrested, and that he may look forward to many years of happiness. For those who have read 'The Daisy Chain,' this book will have more interest than for readers who come to it without the previous knowledge.

Breakers Ahead. By Ralph Vyvyan. 2 vols. (Bentley.)—'Breakers Ahead' narrates the fortunes and errors of Charles Spencer, a young man of good family, but poor for his position, with good feelings and promising talents, but who, lacking a strong guiding principle of conduct, allows selfishness and worldly ambition to gain more and more influence, and the warm-hearted young man, with talents and energy to have made himself a noble career, gradually succumbs to one insidious temptation after another, until an act of political dishonesty, which is unfortunately found out, covers him with confusion and the contempt of his own party. In the pursuit of his own aggrandizement he has thrown over a charming girl, whose affections he had won and whom he himself loved as well as he could love anything not to his own advantage. The *morale* of the story goes to show the little worth of worldly success when it is purchased at the cost of doing wrong;—the downward career of Charles Spencer is well sketched; he never quite forfeits the reader's sympathy, and in the end, by the good fortune which sometimes occurs in novels, he inherits the means to retrieve

his ruined fortunes and to profit by the experience he has so dearly purchased. The story has the merit of being written in a healthy tone, and in being quite free from all sensation scenes and sentiments: although it is not an exciting tale, neither is it dull.

Second to None: a Military Romance. By James Grant. 3 vols. (Routledge & Co.)—This is another of Mr. Grant's stirring and vigorous novels, full of life and adventure, love and war, with a thread of historical interest, into which the fortunes of the hero are interwoven. The hero, Basil Gauntlet, is of the Quentin Durward type. He is a Scotch youth of old pedigree and impoverished means; his father, having made an imprudent marriage, had died in the King's Bench,—leaving his son and his wife to the tender mercy of old Sir Basil, his father. This Sir Basil is an old reprobate, and he and his young nephew Basil do not love each other; and there is another nephew who is the favourite, a bad boy altogether; and the result is, that at the age of eighteen Basil Gauntlet enlists as a common soldier in the 2nd Dragoons, a regiment bearing the proud motto of "Second to none,"—hence the title of the book. The period is the middle of the last century; and the scenes are chiefly in France, Flanders, and Germany, where war and battle were constantly going on. There are spirited descriptions of the life of a soldier in those times, and plenty of the adventures and hair-breadth escapes for which Mr. Grant's heroes are so famous. Several historical incidents and one or two traditions of the service are also interwoven with the story of Basil. The style is good, and carries the reader along without stopping to criticize as to probability or even possibility; the excitement does not flag from the beginning to the end, when Basil Gauntlet becomes a married man, and is left in the enjoyment of all sorts of prosperity, which he has thoroughly earned. The tone of the book throughout is excellent.

Roger Whatmough's Will: a Novel. By John Bradford. 2 vols. (Newby.)—Roger Whatmough's Will' is one of those novels which, following in the wake of better stories, show the prevailing fashion and style of popular morality in the novels of the day, just as maid-of-all-work, when they go out for a holiday, show in their garments the general costume that is worn and aimed at. If the author had lived in the time of the Minerva Press, he would have written distant imitations of 'The Children of the Abbey' and 'The Mysterious Marriage'; as it is, we have a forged will, and the heroine goes on the stage, and the hero goes to the diggings, and there is a shipwreck, taken from the history of the Royal Charter. There are portions which are by no means badly done, but there is an absence of general coherence. The business of the story is conducted by conversations, which contain the *résumé* of incidents and occurrences which ought to have been patiently worked out in detail; people die, or dart off to the antipodes, and come back again in the course of a couple of chapters. The faults of this class of novel do not lie so much in specific details, as in their general quality, which is not good.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Archimago. (Ward & Lock.) Second Title-page: *Archimago.* (Auckland, New Zealand, 1964.)—This book was written by the New Zealander after he got home. Will anybody believe a person pretending to verify Macaulay's supposition would not be able to see that the New Zealand of the future was to be what England is now, and England what Palmyra is now? This book is not even by a New Zealander. It is by an Englishman, who escaped the great convulsion, and joined the tribe of Smeythies, whose hunting-grounds are round Taranaki. And he comes back twenty-five years after, and sits on the bridge to write what he might just as well have written at Taranaki, an account of manners as they were just before the convulsion. And this account is very flat and wearisome. We ought to say that the pretended New Zealander is J.N.O. pronounced *Jinno*; and that Archimago is a Mentor of the spiritual kind, but of corporeal

dullness. The New Zealander is a good idea for one who can grasp it; but it irks us to see flat small beer poured out of a champagne bottle. We shall not stand any of it. Most of our readers will be more interested in learning what probably they did not know, that Macaulay himself had presented the same idea at a much earlier period than that of his New Zealander. At the end of his review of Mitford's 'History of Greece,' in 1824, after describing what Athens has done for intellect and the state of Greece under the Turks, he proceeds thus:—"And when those who have rivalled her greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilization and knowledge shall have fixed their abode in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England; when, perhaps, travellers from distant regions shall in vain labour to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chaunted to some misshapen idol over the ruined dome of our proudest temple; and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts;—his influence and glory will still survive; fresh in eternal youth, exempt from mutability and decay, immortal as the intellectual principle from which they derived their origin, over which they exercise their control." The picture of the New Zealander, with fewer touches and no background, is of far higher art than this, as is proved by the hold which it has upon the public imagination.

Our Common Insects. First Steps to Entomology. By Mrs. E. W. Cox. (Hardwicke.)—The design of this little book is much better than its execution. The facts are gleaned from good authorities; but the author is evidently very young in the science, since not only is the scientific part of the work quite worthless, but the names of many of the commonest insects are erroneous, and the spelling of many of them faulty. Thus, at p. 33, the destructive wire-worm or larva of *Elatér striatus*, is given as that of the South American firefly, *Elatér noctilucus*; at p. 46, an Aphis is figured under the name of the Cuckoo Spit insect (belonging to a different family); at p. 51, the male of the common gnat, *Culex pipiens*, is called the daddy-long-legs, also belonging to a different family, although the female gnat is correctly named and figured on the opposite page; and at p. 55, *Cestrus Clarkii* is given as the common horse-fly (*C. equi*). In her Preface, the author throws a slur on naturalists as an excuse for her possible errors in classification. This, she says, "has become so arbitrary that as long as naturalists make their own systems without reference to any predecessor, there can be little or no agreement among them as to their scientific nomenclature," and she professes to have adopted the "most recently-received system"; but we cannot recognize any recent classification agreeing with that which she has followed. Thus, she gives the Scarabæi and Carabidæ as the two leading families of beetles, "which may be subdivided into—1, Pilularii; 2, Melolonthidæ; 3, Lucani; 4, Xylophaga; 5, Rhyncophora; 6, Ptinidæ; 7, Elateridæ; 8, Coccinellidæ, with another small group, Brachelytra" [Staphylinus, Linn.], "not generally known as belonging to Coleopterous insects"!—and then comes "the second great tribe of beetles, Carabidæ, as extensive as that of the Scarabæi." Such a novel arrangement would have been unworthy of the days of old Mouffet. The book is, in fact, an illustration of the danger of persons totally ignorant of a subject endeavouring to compose a popular book for children thereon. There are several short chapters of a general character at the beginning and end of the volume, written in better style, and the woodcuts are, for the most part, good, although copied from other well-known works; but surely there never was such a caricature as the figure of the Humble-bee on page 69.

Horace's 'Art of Poetry' Literally Translated into English Verse. By the Rev. J. Henry, A.M. (Aitchison.)—Schoolboys desirous of learning how the *Ars Poetica* ought not to be rendered into English cannot do better than spend an hour in laughing over Mr. Henry's perversities and shortcomings. The rhymes of the learned translator's decasyllabic verses are marvels of ingenious incorrectness and want of ear. Here are some of them:—shapes,

makes; coast, lost; hues, choose; affect, you act; name, feign; last, task; form, born; nod, applaud; pursues, loose; have, grave; extreme, seen; lost, host; lines, times; regard, reward; scene, redeem; last should say, foolishly; prime, mine; senator, sent to war; inspect, fact; says, please; proclaimed, gained; charm, warm; mine, behind; condemn, pen; game, amain; fame, remain; damned, hand; exclaim, complain. Of Mr. Henry's best work, the following lines are a favourable specimen:—

In vain your toil against Minerva's will;
This bear in mind; this be your wisdom still;
Shouldst thou e'er feel the author's daring rage,
Be sure the ears of Talpa to engage,
Mine, or your father's!—"Keep your piece nine years,"
Until correct and finished it appears.
The snug scrip in your desk, and yet unknown,
What, in the light, would cause a blush to own,
You may review, and still retouch each day;
The critic's voice goes forth eternally.

—Why has Mr. Henry disregarded the Venusian's advice? why has he not stood more in dread of the critic's eternal voice?

The Dames in Camp: Letters from Sonderborg. By Auberon Herbert. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—In his letters from Sonderborg, the first of them bearing date March 21, and the last of them March 30, Mr. Auberon Herbert gives some stirring, but by no means novel, pictures of life amongst the Danish soldiers. Coming so long after the Special Correspondents' letters from the seat of war, Mr. Herbert's pages have a tone of old news; but he is an agreeable, manly writer, and English readers will respond gratefully to the generous sympathy and admiration which he expresses for the inhabitants of the little kingdom.

A Youth's History of the Rebellion, from the Bombardment of Fort Sumter to the Capture of Roanoke Island. By William M. Thayer. (Boston, U.S., Walker, Wise & Co.)—Written for the nurseries and schoolrooms of the North, this sketch of the American war is another manifestation of unwise intention on the part of Northern parents to train up their children to hate their kindred of the South. It appears that the rising generation of Yankee boys and girls will be taught to hate the Confederates, even as previous generations have been systematically inspired with contempt and aversion for Britishers.

The Man of Business considered in Six Aspects: a Book for Young Men. By James W. Alexander, D.D., John Todd, D.D., William B. Sprague, D.D., Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Isaac Ferris, D.D., and Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)—Written by "eminent clergymen of the American pulpit," these six essays on the dangers and opportunities that attend the steps of men in business are now reprinted for the benefit of young clerks and shopmen in this country. We do not see how the papers can do any harm to their readers, and we are equally unable to see how those to whom they are especially addressed will derive any profit from them. The youth who seeks in their pages enlightened sympathy and practical guidance will lay them down unsatisfied and unrefreshed.

England and the Nations. By John Lalor, A.B. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Lalor's pamphlet, originally published during the war panic of '52, proves him to be one of those acute and able men who allow passion to overpower judgment. Its most conspicuous fallacy is the assumption that extravagant declarations of hatred indicate a fearless contempt for the power at which they are directed, and that the use of cautious and forbearing language towards a rival nation is a sure sign of cowardice in the people who adopt it. The author forgets that loud and boastful bluster is the ordinary artifice by which the bully seeks to disguise his secret fears, and that men of the highest spirit and steadiest nerve are less liable to agitation in the presence of danger than persons of inferior quality. Speaking with admiration of the violent hatred entertained by Englishmen for the first Napoleon, Mr. Lalor says, "It is true that there were then great differences of opinion respecting the character of Napoleon, and that some attributed the whole blame of the quarrel with him to the English ministers, but the important matter is that the opinions which were held, and which in the great

majority of French rulers above all, never strike hostile opinions; they were in spring of were entertained; derided; all; irritable; when he re- France after subject pusill; irritating; ment," and Letters" g of England; tameless; and that nothing else; very fine; any price; followed if their purpo; nels of men; led England; that it wo; Waterloo. politicians becoming way to pr; to bully at a quarrel; Taking th; interests, drawing t; cause and; her into; her with; a schoolb; Britannia; and have; the other; afraid to; such sug; courageo; The Pl; by a Stu; of this s; the sente; has give; in one o; chapter, direct lo; is not s; reasoning; which it; tone to; tained; advances; the pres; maintain; adopted; select a; square; and we; as to h; taken p; that app; answer; to the; the wo; m. w; earth, satellite; and sa; questio; earth's; their c; result; and a; data, who b; which; indepe; too, b; faith; idea; "Me

majority of cases were vehemently hostile to the French ruler, were not qualified or disguised, and, above all, were not disguised through fear." It never strikes the pamphleteer that though these hostile opinions were not disguised through fear, they were in many instances the immediate offspring of cowardice, and that even when they were entertained by brave men they were rendered extravagant by the groundless and uncontrollable alarm of the country. In like manner, when he reviews the attitude of England towards France after the *coup-d'état* of 1851, he attributes object pusillanimity to those who "refrained from irritating criticisms upon the new French government," and maintains that the "Englishman's Letters" gave utterance to the "old heroic soul of England," displaying "the fire of the same fearless race that faced the odds at Cressy, and that would still oppose a naked breast, if nothing else, to the steel of an invader." This is very fine; but let the advocate of bloodshed at any price ask himself what good would have followed if the panic-mongers of 1852 had achieved their purpose, and overpowering the judicious counsels of men not under the influence of terror, had led England into another "long war," in the hope that it would be brought to a close by a second Waterloo. Mr. Lalor belongs to the school of politicians who maintain that England is fast becoming a nation of cowards, and that her only way to preserve her place amongst the nations is to bully and terrorize foreign powers, and to pick a quarrel on the Continent as soon as possible. Taking this view of his country's character and interests, and finding her steadily set upon not drawing the sword till she can draw it in a good cause and for an adequate object, he hopes to goad her into capriciousness and pugnacity by taunting her with cowardice. Like the mischief-makers of a schoolboys' playground, Mr. Lalor sidles up to Britannia and whispers in her ear, "Make haste and have a fight. If you don't fight somebody the other fellows will soon be saying that you are afraid to fight." When Britannia gives heed to such suggestions she will not prove herself more courageous than she was in 1852.

The Physical History of the Earth. Meditations by a Student. (Bagster.)—The anonymous author of this small work finishes his Meditations with the sentence of Mr. Burgon, to which Dr. Colenso has given currency and importance by quoting it in one of his Prefaces, to the effect that every book, chapter, syllable, and letter of the Bible "is the direct language of the Most High." This ending is not so much the legitimate conclusion from the reasoning, as the preliminary assumption upon which it is based, or the key-note which gives a tone to the whole. It is the thesis to be maintained at all hazards,—in consistency with the advanced knowledge and enlightened opinion of the present day, if possible, but at any rate to be maintained. The short and easy method here adopted of reconciling scripture and science is to select such of the conclusions of science as happen to square with the author's interpretation of scripture, and weave them into purely conjectural hypotheses as to how the Creation and the Deluge may have taken place, and reject as unworthy of credit all that appears to present any difficulty. If facts will not answer the purpose, and even seem contradictory to the "Student's" preconceived notions, so much the worse for the facts. Firmly persuaded that the sun was made after and for the service of the earth, he refuses to believe that the earth is a mere satellite of the sun, as the moon is of the earth, and says the Copernican system "is open to grave question." He disputes the magnitude of the earth's orbit as calculated by astronomers, and says their calculations "are so complicated, a necessary result of their confused and complicated theories, and apparently so much derived from empirical data, as to be altogether unintelligible to any one who has not been thoroughly trained to a system which appears to entirely deprive its votaries of independence and liberty of thought." Geology, too, he says, "makes greater demands upon our faith than Revelation." From these statements some idea may be gathered of the value of our author's "Meditations."

An introduction to English history, very suitable for children, bears the title of *Easy Readings from the History of England, for the Use of Little Children*. By Mary E. C. Moore, edited by the Rev. M. W. Mayow, M.A. (Masters.)—The short chapters or reading-lessons of which it is composed comprise the most prominent events and persons in our history, treated with studied simplicity of language, a judicious selection of incident and sufficient biographical detail to render it no less interesting to a child than instructive as a preparation for the further study of the subject. We are told that it was prepared expressly for the use of members of the Church of England, but as far as we have observed there is nothing in it to wound the feelings of any, or unfit it for general use as a first-book, in which capacity it will bear comparison with the best of its class—indeed, we do not know of a work which in range of thought and expression is so well adapted for the youngest readers.—*Watson's Fifth Book of Reading for the Use of Schools* (Glasgow, Watson) is made up of selections in prose and verse from various sources.—*The Geography of New South Wales, Physical, Industrial and Political*, by W. Wilkins, Chief Inspector of National Schools, Sydney (Low & Co.), possesses a special interest, as having been written, printed and published in the colony of which it treats. The information is abundant and authentic.

Of Pamphlets we have to announce: *Real Reform, and Sham Reform: a Letter to George Wilson, Esq., of Manchester*, by James Aytoun (Hardwicke).—*Abolition of Capital Punishment: a Lecture delivered in the School of Arts, Sydney, New South Wales*, by F. Lee (Sydney, Hanson & Bennett).—*A Letter to the Rev. H. Bailey, in Reply to Recent Strictures upon Missionary Societies and the Missionaries*, by the Rev. Julian Moreton (Rivingtons).—*A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Province of Canterbury*, by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Clowes).—*Two Lectures on Italian Unity and the National Movement in Europe*, by J. S. Barker (Faithfull).—*Poland and the Poles: the Polish Ladies*, by Stuart Wilkinson (Harrild).—*Lunacy and Law: together with Hints on the Treatment of Idiots*, by T. E. D. Byrne (Lewis).—*An Address to the Sisters of St. Peter's Home, Brompton, founded for the Reception of Convalescent Women of Good Character, till the Completion of their Recovery*, by the Rev. E. M. Goulbourn (Rivingtons).—*England's Navy Unarmed: a Series of Letters to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to the Daily News, presented to both Houses of Parliament*, by Rear-Admiral Halsted (Nichols & Sons).—*On the Wave of High Water: with Hints towards a New Theory of the Tides*, by T. Carrick (Taylor & Francis).—*Modern Infidelity, with Special Regard to Mr. Renan's 'Life of Jesus': a Sermon*, by the Rev. C. L. Reichel (Rivingtons).—*The Ethnological Science and Phenology: a Paper entitled 'Physiognomy, Popular and Scientific'*, read by Dr. Donovan (Tweedie).—*No. I. of Bird's-Eye Views of English Joint-Stock Banking*, by Examiner (Mann Nephews).—*On Vitality*, by the Rev. H. H. Higgins. —*No. II. of The Truth of the Bible Upheld; or, Truth v. Science*. "My Visit to the Sun," by L. S. Benson (Saunders, Otley & Co.).—*Speeches of the Italian Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, Signors Peruzzi and Pisanella, and of Signor Boncompagni, in Answer to the Questions of Signor Bargoni* (Ridgway).—and from Messrs. Mozley, *The Stone Muggot*, by the late Mrs. Herbert Caudy. —*Helen and Isabel; or, the Confirmation*. —*John Faithfull; or, One that Stuck to an Old Friend*. —*William Goodenough; or, 'Do not Do as I have Done,'—and a Plain Tract respecting Godfathers and Godmothers*, by the Rev. W. H. Ridley.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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POLICY OF FLOWER SHOWS.

7, Pall Mall East.

HAVING been requested to give my opinion as to the nature and character of Exhibitions which the Royal Horticultural Society should encourage for the true advancement of Horticulture and its accompanying sciences, I have drafted out this letter, in order to form a foundation (or data) on which this matter can be discussed, and I trust with a good result.

1. No doubt the result of the Society's Exhibitions has, in many respects, been very advantageous to the cause of Horticulture, particularly the earlier ones. They have encouraged great improvements in the culture and management of plants, particularly in such plants as can be produced in flower at what may be called the London fashionable season; but they have by no means been productive of unmixed good. They have brought into existence an unnatural and artificial condition of things, which is not only objected to in the interests of gardeners themselves, but is also opposed to the interests of the public, by causing what may be termed a spasmodic effort and exertion, which at other seasons of the year is unemployed and, to a great degree, unproductive. I may illustrate this by stating that a good many years ago (and the same state of things now exists to a certain extent) I called to see a first-class London garden—forgetting that it was one of the Exhibition days, and I found only about six or eight plants in the garden, the others having all been trained—like a horse—for racing, and had been taken to the show to win the stakes. In the same season, some time after this, I called again, and found the plants, having been their round of racing, all flowerless, and beginning to be placed under training for the next season for the same purpose; and this training was effected by keeping some plants back and forcing others, so that they might all flower together, and such plants as would not bear this treatment were not cultivated.

2. Every one, of course, says he has a right to do what he likes with his own plants, which I do not deny; and if a gentleman does not mind being ten months in the year without flowers in order to make this great display, I have no fault to find with him; all I contend for is, that should not be the main aim and scope of the Exhibitions of the Horticultural Society. In one respect the Exhibitions of the present day have produced a good result by giving prizes for collections of beautiful foliage plants, as the culture of these plants (which look beautiful all the year round) is thus stimulated, and they are a great improvement in the garden.

3. But in other respects these great show cultivators grow very few plants which do not flower at the show seasons, and therefore leave the flowers which might be cultivated with great effect for other seasons of the year without much attention.

4. The true object of horticulture should be, in my opinion, to increase the enjoyment derivable from it, and to diffuse it as widely as possible; to enable the owners of gardens to get the greatest amount of pleasure and satisfaction from their possessions, and to enable the general public to procure the greatest number of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, in the greatest quantity, of the best kinds, and at the cheapest prices.

5. In order to carry out this, there should be something like a continuous exhibition, so that a

gardener would have no interest in forcing his plants unnaturally into flower; but if he had a beautiful specimen at any time, he would know he could exhibit it where it would be seen and appreciated, and its merits rewarded. When the Horticultural Society was in its palmy days, one of its great sources of benefit and attraction was the fortnightly shows at their great room in Regent Street. It was then the practice of any gentleman in the country, if he had a new plant or a new fruit, to send it to one of these exhibitions, at any time in the year, and the nurserymen brought every new plant there from their respective establishments. Dr. Lindley explained the nature and properties of everything, as it appeared in each exhibition, with his lucid and agreeable manner, in which, on this subject, he has no rival, and these meetings were intensely fashionable, and often densely crowded.

6. When the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick were the leading gardens in the country for new plants, many gardens were supplied thence, and so they were never without great interest. They could not trust altogether to country gentlemen and nurserymen for plants for exhibition, and when the entries were deficient, the shows were made up of beautiful plants from the Horticultural Gardens. Though, then, a Certificate of Merit from the Society meant something, and was prized at a high rate, it insured the sale of any plant which received it, and often practically represented a prize of some hundreds of pounds sterling,—as many nurserymen had orders, before the exhibition closed, for very large amounts. It therefore appears to me that these fortnightly exhibitions should be renewed at once, and every attraction given to them. And, considering the increase of commercial transactions relating to horticulture, the facility of carrying anything from a distance, and the great influx of visitors into London in the season for a temporary sojourn, for the spring and summer months, it would be well to try a weekly exhibition, without the descriptions, which, in point of fact, would almost amount to a continual show. And they should be held in a place suitable for plants, where many nurserymen would not mind allowing them to remain all the time they were in full flower. One or two of the great shows might be still held in the Gardens, where the fashionables could attend to show themselves and look at each other; which they do on these occasions quite as much as at the flowers.

7. It would be too much in a letter of this sort to go into details as to how many branches of horticulture have remained stagnant for many years past; though it would not be irrelevant, it would occupy more space and time than I can now afford to give to it. But there is one subject that has pressed upon me so long, and I am so convinced of its damaging effects upon the commercial part of the supply of the finer fruits in the public market, that I cannot help reverting to it in this letter, and that is—the growth of fruits for sale by private establishments, in competition with the market gardeners. Many gentlemen keep gardens, partly for their own use, and partly for the sale of the produce, which they sell to cover part of the gardening expenses; and this is done to a very large extent and by some of the highest private garden establishments in the country. The result is, that fruit, with all the facilities of cheap glass and cheap coal all over the country (compared with forty years ago), is absolutely dearer than it was forty years since: while the produce of real market gardens is perhaps 50 per cent. cheaper and 100 per cent. better, the forced fruits in which the private establishments compete have made very little progress in goodness. If you went to Covent Garden Market between thirty and forty years ago and looked at the fruit, you would find the fine grapes were grown by Mr. Andrews, the great market-gardener at Vauxhall, Mr. William Wilmot, of Isleworth, or some other good market-gardener of the day, whereas, if you go there now, the same kind of fruit is from some private garden; and supposing a large quantity of fruit is wanted for a big party, none of the great fruiterers will undertake to supply you until they have written or telegraphed to some private establishments to know what they can get.

8. The first question that naturally strikes you is—How is the public worse off for this change? I can answer this, I think, to everybody's conviction, in a few words: A private establishment will very often sell in the early season 1 lb. of grapes or a dozen peaches, regardless of cost, at a price which it would ruin a market-gardener to attempt. This price will content a private gentleman who does not know the cost of growing them, but competition at these prices would ruin any market-gardener, who is nearly deterred from growing them at all; and therefore the regulation of the supply of the market is left in the hands of these limited private establishments. If the market-gardeners were not met there, they would try to excel each other in the cheapness and goodness of the fruit, as they do in all other things, and in a short time the market would have a regular supply at half the present cost of spring fruits, which is not attempted now on a scale large enough to compete with the great number of private establishments who send the best of their things, and pocket their losses, and the public have in consequence a very limited supply. I daresay it answers the purpose of the fruiterers very well, but it is very detrimental to the public.

9. And now, before I close my letter, allow me to say a word or two about what is done in the sale way by the Royal Horticultural Society. It is quite legitimate and right to propagate and distribute any new plants (which it has brought into the country) to Fellows, but I object *in toto* to buying new plants, cultivating them, and balloting for them; this is (allow me to say) an infringement of the legitimate business of the nurserymen, who can do it much better and cheaper than the Society can.

JOSEPH PAXTON.

THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CIRCASSIAN, GEORGIAN, AND CAUCASIAN GROUPS.

July 30, 1864.

THE inhabitants of the Caucasus, and their various languages, with the exception of the Irun, or Osetinians, remain unclassified. These are referred to the Median branch of the Indo-Europeans, but the others are now set aside under the name of the Caucasian or Dioscurian group, and their classification or identification with any of the great families is commonly looked upon as hopeless.

It is natural that, meeting in Turkey with so many members of the group, my attention should be called to this ethnographical and philological problem; but, unfortunately, little is published, except on the Georgian and Circassian languages, and my labours on these, until very lately, gave me no more fruits than they had given to others; for, except Turkish words imported into Circassian, and Armenian into Georgian, there are no recognizable relations of the roots with the neighbouring languages.

On further examination of the Georgian numerals, I was struck with the identity of some and the resemblance of others to the Tibetan families. The numeral for three, *sam* or *sum*, is very remarkable. On an extended examination and comparison, I have collected the evidence of the community of roots, not only of the Georgian, Mingrelian, Lazian and Suanic, but of the Lesghian languages, the Avar, the Antshukh and the Nhari; of the Chech languages, including the Ingush and Tush; and of the Cherkess languages, including the Abane.

The Tibetan languages chiefly presenting affinities, are the Tibetan, Lhopa or Bhot, Takpa, Gurung, Gyarung, Thakaya of Nepal, Milchan, Theburskun, Sumchoo, Changlo, Thochu, Manyak, Hor, Kirata of Nepal, Limboo, and Lepcha of Sikkim, and partially with Bramhu, Newar, Singpho, Joboka, Shan and Siamese, and extending to Chinese.

The features most recognizable may be briefly summed up. Inversion of root-letters. The division of roots into half-roots. Permutation of letters as in all other families. Augmentation of roots by the prefixing of letters and particles. Augmentation of roots by the insertion of a parasitic letter.

This is to be found in some of the American languages. The identification, therefore, does not

rest merely upon roots, but on remarkable and peculiar constructive features.

I would observe that, in the Tibetan family, in other great families, the same form of root may occasionally be found figuring for different numbers or different meanings. Thus, not only may be used for *husband*, *wife* for *woman*, *cow* for *ox*, *hand* for *foot*, *arm* for *hand*, *day* for *sun*, *water* for *river*, but 4 may be used for 5, and 5 for 4. It is difficult, otherwise, to account for some of the phenomena that appear in languages, of which the main body of roots is readily recognizable.

The application of an extended root, of a half-root, or of a half-root, gives a very distinct character to a language. Thus, the Georgian is a dissyllabic and polysyllabic language, but the Lazi is a curt, monosyllabic language. The Assamese, the Lepchang, the Tayung, the Chutia, for instance, are, like the Georgian, well developed; but the Tibetan, the Thakaya, the Hor, the Gurung, the Siamese, the Shan, and many others, are monosyllabic.

It is, however, very questionable whether the Tibetan family can be classified as monosyllabic, or whether, in fact, there is sufficient justification for the great monosyllabic class which figures so largely in philological systems.

In truth, the attempt to fit facts to theories has tended to confusion. It has given us inadequate ideas of the Chinese language and its grammar, a very loose conception of the Turanian groups, an unwillingness to concede a Semitic character to Coptic and Berber, and has greatly impeded classification,—on the one hand inducing attempts to classify on grounds not specific; on the other, leading to a relaxation of specific tests. This affects also ethnology.

On a wider examination of groups and families, many of the tests and characteristics will be found to be applicable to all groups of languages, to African and American groups, as well as those better known; such are monosyllabism, agglutination, the harmonic law of vowels, compounding of words, postpositions. These are as much general characteristics of the great mass of languages, as the permutations of labials, or of any other class of sounds.

With these remarks on the philological bearings, we come to the ethnological and historical bearings. These I have not investigated to the same extent, but I know of no difficulty. The Caucasus-Tibetan group is large, and, till lately, was able to maintain its political independence, and it is not an unexampled instance of an outlying member. Such, for example, are the Magyars, such are the Yakuts on the icy Sea. The Caucasian group is not homogeneous, but includes members having varied affinities with their Tibetan congeners. Some of them are possibly locally developed, but they rather represent successive migrations of various tribes, or the combination of various tribes under one great emperor. The aspect of these tribes represents and suggests some great political event, similar to the invasion of the Celts or the movement of the Ugrians.

One question is, when did this event take place? Not during the historical epoch, or we should find some evidence. In its present aspect, the situation has a great resemblance to the type of an empire severed by some invading force, and of its members having been driven to seek refuge.

That the Tibetans held a united empire from the Himalayas to the Caucasus, including Persia, is the probable solution; having, as their western and northern neighbours, the Turanians, including the Iberians of Asia Minor (whom I have identified with their western brethren the Basques); having, on the south-west, the Semitic race, then moving north, and not yet subjected to reflux; and having on the south, the Dravirans, occupying all India.

The descent of the Indo-Europeans was, possibly, the event that destroyed the Caucasus-Tibetan empire, weakened the ancient races, and, by the growth of the new races, drove the Dravirans into the Dekkan, attacked the Iberians throughout Asia Minor and the Mediterranean, and ultimately broke the Semitic power in Asia.

By this great event, the Caucasus-Tibetan empire, already weakened by contests with the Iberians

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and with the advancing Semitic race, was broken up, and its tribes, unable to defend themselves in the plains, were forced to take refuge in their western limits, in their Caucasian possessions.

The tribes so placed in the Caucasus, wanting the higher qualities, have never been able to extend themselves on occasion of the weakness of the neighbouring empires. It is only by the protection of their mountain fastnesses that they have been able to preserve their existence as nations; it is only under such circumstances that, until lately, the Circassian tribes preserved their political independence. Whenever brought into contact with strong neighbours, they have had to give way; to the Persians, to the Armenians, and to the Russians, by whom the Georgians have been subjugated and the Circassians eradicated, after a residence in the Caucasus of at least forty or fifty centuries.

HYDE CLARKE.

THE MONUMENTAL PHARAONIC ECLIPSE AND THE ASTRONOMICAL ECONOMY OF THE APIS CULTUS.

26, Clifton Road.

IN your number of the 11th of May, 1861, you did me the favour to insert a communication from me, calling attention to "A Monumental Eclipse of the Pharaonic Epoch." The sadly fragmentary Karnak Inscription, which mentions this astronomical phenomenon, dates it, according to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's copy (Young's Hierogl. pl. xlili.), on the 25th of the Egyptian month Mesori (Lepsius (Denkm. III. 256 a) reads the 24th—of the fifteenth year of the royal father of the Pharaoh who set up the stela. This, according to Lepsius, was Takelut II., whose father the same great authority makes to have been Shishak II., the fifth and sixth kings respectively of the Bubastite Dynasty (Manetho's XXIInd),—the head of which was the Shishak of the Bible. Since, however, on neither of these dates was there any eclipse of either sun or moon visible in Egypt throughout the space of the 120 years within which the fifteenth year of Shishak II. must have fallen, I suggested that a photograph of this intensely interesting inscription should be obtained, with the help of which our present demonstrably faulty copies might be corrected. Meanwhile, I proposed to read the 29th day of the month, answering, in A.C. 851, to the 16th of March, on the night of which, as kindly calculated at my request by the Astronomer Royal, there was a total and very nearly central eclipse of the moon (opposition 8h. 20m P.M., Egyptian time), during which she was "probably invisible, or nearly so, for two hours, and in some measure eclipsed for more than four hours." I am quoting the words of the Astronomer Royal, who aptly added, that "the magnitude of the eclipse, and the convenient hour of the evening, would make it command very great attention."

Since I wrote to your journal the subject has attracted notice in various quarters. Dr. Hincks, in particular, has written at large, and with his usual ability and candour, on the Monumental Eclipse, in two very ingenious papers on "The Egyptian Dynasties of Manetho," communicated to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*. In the former, which appeared in January, 1863, he read, with Lepsius, the 24th of Mesori; but, differing from that eminent Egyptologist as to the arrangement of the Bubastites, made the king who set up the stela to be Takelut I., and accordingly the reign of the eclipse to be that of his father, Osorkon I. The eclipse he there identifies with the total eclipse of the moon which fell, according to Hansen's Tables (the best), on April 4th, A.C. 945. This would be the 24th of Mesori if the Egyptian day began with midnight, and not, as I think can be satisfactorily demonstrated, with sunrise. "The opposition," to quote his own words, "would fall at 2h. 40m. (P.M.) apparent time at Memphis, or about, as I calculate, 3h. 23m. before the moon would rise. The eclipse would continue 1h. 40m. or thereabouts after the opposition, so that it would be over, according to Hansen, 1h. 43m. before the moon rose." In his second paper (Jan. 1864) Dr. Hincks, having seen reason to conclude that the 25th is the true reading of the stone for the day of the month, abandons

this eclipse, and makes the king who erected the stela to be Takelut II., and the King under whom the eclipse fell out, Osorkon II. The eclipse he now makes to have been the solar one of April 1st, A.C. 927, at about 6 A.M. apparent Theban time. He frankly owns, however, that the best tables we possess will no more make this eclipse to have been visible in Egypt than they will make the lunar eclipse, which was his former choice, suitable in point of time. Accordingly, he insists that the tables are wrong, and calls loudly for their correction, so certain is he that the inscription records an eclipse. I may add, that only the other day Mr. C. W. Goodwin, who ranks scarcely second to our greatest hieroglyphical scholars, Birch, Renouf, Hincks, De Rougé, Chabas, Devéria, Lepsius, Lauth, and Brugsch, expressed to me his firm conviction that an eclipse, and that, too, an eclipse of the moon, is really spoken of in the inscription. At the same time he deeply deplored the incorrectness of our present texts. He added, that he has himself written to an American Egyptologist, now at Thebes, for a more exact copy. He raised the important question, whether "father" might not mean "fore-father," and drew my attention to the extremely relevant fact that the title, "Divine Ruler of Western Thebes," by which the Eclipse-king is described, forms a distinctive feature in the cartouche of (Lepsius's) Takelut I. These observations seem to portend an entirely new turn in the discussion. Even, however, should the king in question ultimately turn out—as I now think very possible—to be Takelut I., I maintain that the difficulty as to the date will not have been removed. For even Takelut I. cannot have reigned in any year in which there was a visible eclipse in Egypt on either of the days given in our copies of the inscription.

For myself, I own I still think it infinitely more probable that our copies of the date are defective, than that our solar and lunar tables should be in error to the extent imagined by Dr. Hincks, and deem myself justified in an emphatic reiteration of the demand for a photograph. Indeed, why should we not have photographic copies of all the more important inscriptions? By organizing an expedition to Egypt for this purpose, England might yet, though last to start in the glorious race with Italy, Prussia, and France, be first at the goal. Even if, with a Gladstone at the Exchequer, our Government could not be stirred, the nation might. A gentleman of my acquaintance offers a hundred guineas towards the good work, which none who has ever collated, even as cursorily as myself, the inscriptions in the London and Paris museums with the printed texts, will affirm to be one of supererogation. In three lines of the hieroglyphical text of the Rosetta—the hornbook of Egyptian philology—the transcripts exhibit about a score of various readings. Of the beauty as well as the fidelity with which Egyptian texts may be rendered by photo-lithography, let the plates in Lottin de Laval's work on the Sinaitic Peninsula and those in Mariette's 'Serapeum' bear witness.

The mention of this latter work brings me to the more immediate and personal object of this communication. The 'Serapeum' was to have been a complete collection of all the more important monuments, including the Apis Stela, discovered by its author in the *souterrains* of the Temple of Serapis at Memphis, whence the work took its name. Unfortunately, owing to circumstances which need not be detailed, it has been discontinued. Happily, however, the whole of these monuments, together with others more or less recently exhumed by Mariette Bey, are to be incorporated in a still more splendid and incomparably more comprehensive photo-lithographic work, soon to appear under the title, 'Les Fouilles de M. Mariette.' It will be produced under the auspices of the Egyptian Government, and the additions with which it will be enriched will include the Memphis Tablet,—more precious, because complete, than the Tablet of Abydos, and looked for with such feverish anxiety by all Egyptian scholars;—the new Hyksos monuments,† now daily emerging from the excavations on the site of

† The latest find is a stela of Ramses the Great, dated in the 400th year of a Hyksos era!

the ancient metropolis of the Shepherd Kings, the Avaris of Manetho, and the Zoan of Holy Writ; the inscriptions and scenic representations from more than threescore inedited tombs belonging to the oldest dynasties, and countless other treasures of Egyptian archaeology, yielding in interest and value to none as yet given to the world. Having myself studied the stone text of the stela which record the more or less exact dates—viz., the regnal year, and most commonly the month and day as well—of the birth, installation, death and burial of between twenty and thirty of the Apis bulls, from the times of Ramses the Great down to the Ptolemaic age, with a view to the publication of a Memoir on the Astronomical Economy of the Apis Cultus, I should have much preferred on every ground to reserve for this work the more public announcement of the nature of that "body of newly-discovered evidence.....mainly of an astronomical kind," on which I said, in my former communication to the *Athenæum*, was based my Provisional Canon of the later Bubastite Pharaohs and their successors from the Eclipse-king (Shishak II.) downwards. But the appearance of Dr. Hincks's second paper on Manetho leaves me no option. In that paper Dr. Hincks has broached his own theory of the astronomical nature of these Apis dates, as he had, of course, a perfect right to do; and I am so far from complaining of it that I felicitate myself exceedingly on the questions having been launched on the seething sea of public discussion by so illustrious a scholar. His law, as stated in his own words, is this:—"All the installations, and all the regular Apis deaths, were on calculated days of full moon." This law he qualifies by the statement that "occasionally, through an access of disease, an Apis would die out of its time," without, however, informing us of any criterion by which we may distinguish a regular from an irregular Apis death. However, my object at present is not to criticize his law, or to show how elastic it is, but, with your kind permission, to propound, not for Dr. Hincks's information—for he has been cognizant of it since the summer of 1861, when I forwarded my papers to him,—but for that of your readers, a more unbending one of my own, at least so far as the Apis deaths are concerned. I will state it in the terms employed in my letter to the Astronomer Royal, cited in my former communication to your journal. "Amongst the threescore and odd Apis Bulls discovered by M. Mariette," I there said, "there are fourteen† the exact dates of whose death (or burial) are given on the accompanying monuments—i. e. the day, as well as the month and year, in which each died, and was buried with the usual pomp after an interval of seventy days. Now, I have observed the curious, and perhaps not altogether unimportant fact, that this interval invariably included at least one ecliptic syzygy, often†† not two, and in some instances three such syzygies." I repeat, I do not wish now to canvass Dr. Hincks's theory, or to demonstrate scientifically my own. For all this I hope to find fitting occasion. But since the views of a scholar of deservedly European fame like Dr. Hincks on a subject of such novel interest are sure to be much discussed, I may be pardoned for wishing to claim beforehand as my own what might otherwise be re-discovered in the course of the inevitable trial of alternative dates for the deaths of these Astronomical Bulls. They will soon, of course, be as much talked of in our cosy parlours, literary lounges, and college combination-rooms as Mr. Layard's Nineveh Bulls were a few years ago. And "what I apprehend is," as I have just written to Dr. Hincks himself, in a friendly letter, apprising him of the step I am now taking, "that my discovery cannot fail to be stumbled on by somebody else, since the range of possible years for these Apis deaths is so extremely limited. People have only to adopt Boeckh's Manethonian date for the accession of Amasis,† or to ascend one year higher than your own of a short time back, and they—if of less cool and philosophical temperament than yourself—will be star-

† My visits to Paris made me acquainted with three others.

† It was in this very way that I myself first made the discovery in October, 1860.

tled to find under their very noses no fewer than five monumentally inseparable Acro-Ecliptic Apis dates—i. e. the whole of those which are definitely given, belonging to Dynasties XXV. and XXVI., and which time and Mohammedan outrage have spared." I may just add here, that the only two full-moon Apis deaths cited by Dr. Hincks himself in proof of his law—the chronology of which others, as well as himself, will deem certain, because referable at once to the infallible Astronomical Canon of Ptolemy,—are, at the same time, *Ecliptic* full-moon dates. Of this Dr. Hincks was quite aware. His reticence as to this important fact was, however, I should be ashamed not to add, infinitely to his honour. He, doubtless, deemed himself bound not to hint at my alleged discovery communicated to him in confidence. Of one thing only do I complain. When, after having at first declared himself quite disposed to believe that I had really made a valuable discovery, he ultimately pronounced against it, I find that he eluded my otherwise impregnable position by impeaching, to my utter amazement, the authority of the Canon. He has now, I rejoice to find, abjured that unpardonable heresy, and I now openly demand from him, in consequence, a re-hearing of my case. Happily, nothing but public advantage can result from the now inevitable comparison between the merits of our respective theories. BASIL H. COOPER.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

DIED, on Wednesday, August 10, at Alice Holt, near Farnham, in his seventy-fifth year, CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE; who was for many years intimately connected with the *Athenæum*.

Miss Catherine Sinclair, a writer of many books which had their little day of favour, died at Edinburgh in the early part of this week. Her first work was a novel called 'Modern Accomplishments,' which had a great success and is now wholly forgotten. It was followed by 'Modern Society,' 'The Mysterious Marriage,' 'Modern Flirtations,' 'Beatrice,' and other stories. But she was more at home, perhaps, in writing for children and for the Sunday-school public than for general readers in this department. Her 'Journey of Life' and 'Business of Life' were the favourite works from her pen. Of late years she had devoted herself exclusively to the management of a charity in Edinburgh. She died in her 64th year.

Messrs. A. Marion & Co. have published an album of portraits of some of the younger members of the Royal Family: several studies of each. Of the Princess Helena there are six examples, of the Princess Louise five, of Prince Alfred six, and so on. The groups of children are very pretty and effective. All the sitters are photographed from the life by Messrs. Hills & Saunders.

The Misses Bertolacci have produced Parts II. and III. of their charming sun copies of the plates in Turner's 'England and Wales.' These Parts contain thirty-two favourite pictures, reproduced with so much artistic feeling that many persons will prefer them above the originals. In the hands of these young ladies, sun-copying is a real art. The light is so well chosen, the printing is so delicate, and the paper so suitable, that the photographs have a warmth of tone, a brilliancy of tint, a clearness of outline, quite their own. The possessor of these copies will have all that delight in them which arises from a feeling of good work honestly done.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel, a young and promising writer in the Conservative ranks, desires to make an explanation in our columns, which we willingly give him the opportunity of doing; though we confess ourselves unable to see in what way the explanation can serve his cause. On the first point, Mr. Kebbel insists on a distinction never observed in practical life—that between a Tory and a Conservative. We may admit his claim to interpret his own words; but if he understands the word Conservative to describe such Whigs as Lord Macaulay and Lord Palmerston, we can hardly think the world will follow him in his classification.

§ I use this term to denote those numerous cases (more than half of the whole number) in which the day of either death or burial coincides with an eclipse.

By quoting Mr. Kebbel's definition of *Toryism*, and allowing him to state his own reasons for thinking Lord Macaulay "as sound a *Conservative* as Lord Lyndhurst or Mr. Henley," we set forth his method of dealing with the two words. We declined to accept a distinction which made Lord Macaulay a *Conservative* because he cherished "reverence for the British constitution—for law, order, and prescriptive right." On the second point, Mr. Kebbel denies that he considers a politician free to use trickery and evasion in order to gain his end. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Kebbel really views the morality of politics in this way; but unhappily he has said the reverse in one of his Essays. We quoted the words of that Essay; and it is to his own words, not to ours, that he now offers the point-blank denial, which sets him right with the public:—

"August 6, 1864.

"I am a young author, and therefore perhaps unduly sensitive; but I cannot allow certain remarks in your review of my Essays this day to pass without protest. When you say, for instance, 'thus Macaulay and Burke are both proved to be Tories,' you fly in the face of a distinction which is insisted upon over and over again throughout my volume. I mean, the difference between Tory and Conservative. I believe that Burke and Macaulay were Conservatives, as I believe Lord Palmerston is a Conservative. But they were decidedly not Tories. Toryism affects the method of Government; Conservatism affects the measures. If your reviewer had read my article on Party, I am sure he would never have written the passage in question. As for your assertion that, according to my views, a politician may use almost any trick, evasion, or falsehood for the attainment of a party purpose, I can only give it a point-blank denial. If Mr. Gladstone believed that by joining a Liberal Ministry he might 'lessen its influence for evil,' I can see no dishonesty in his doing so; and, what is more, I am sure that his Oxford supporters see none, but that, on the contrary, they continue to support him on that very ground.—Yours, &c.,

"T. E. KEBBEL."

Messrs. Williams & Norgate have in the press, 'Prehistoric Archeology; or, Essays on the Primitive Condition of Man, in Europe and America,' by John Lubbock,—"On the Inspiration of the Scriptures, showing the Testimony which they themselves bear as to their own Inspiration," by James Stark, M.D.,—"I Poeti Italiani: a Selection of Extracts from Modern Italian Poets (from Alfieri to the Present Time); with explanatory notes and a short biographical notice of each author," by Louisa A. Merivale,—"Scholia on Passages of the Old Testament, now first edited in the Original Syriac, with an English Translation and Notes," by the Rev. G. Phillips, D.D.,—and 'Uhländ's Poems,' translated from the German by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

A well-designed drinking-fountain has been placed in the Cromwell Road, South Kensington. It is of grey granite, and has incised on its base the outlines of lotus flowers and leaves; the lines are gilt. The base is a truncated pyramid, at the upper part of which two basins project; into these the water flows from a bronze vase placed above and in the centre; the water issues at the sides of the vase and through lotus buds. The employment of these buds in such a manner is objectionable and adds nothing to the beauty of the design. In front of St. George's Hospital is another fountain, far inferior in beauty to the above, where the objectionable plan of delivering the water again appears: here the fluid issues from the ends of some rushes that are grouped upon a stone background. One of the best of metropolitan drinking fountains is at the Marylebone Road junction with the Edgware Road; one of the most unhappy was placed some time ago at the south end of Bryanston Square.

We give the following note at the request of Mr. Maxwell:—

"122, Fleet Street, Aug. 10, 1864.

"In the last number of the *Athenæum*, Miss Thomas asserts that she 'supplied a story, entitled "Bertie Bray," for the *St. James's Magazine*.' This assertion is wilfully inaccurate: Miss Thomas did

nothing of the sort. She wrote a tale, entitled 'Between the Sun and Moon,' offered the entire MS. to us, and we bought it, never having commissioned the tale nor known anything about it until it was tendered to us complete. Months after we had acquired the absolute copyright of this tale we changed the title (with the author's consent) from 'Between the Sun and Moon' into 'Bertie Bray,'—the name of the heroine,—and eventually we ran the tale through the *St. James's Magazine*, taking care to send proofs every month to Miss Thomas, who revised and returned for press every line of the tale before it was published. This tale, so revised, we have since reprinted *verbatim*, and our act is called 'mutilating,'—thus, by a strange use of terms, implying that to reprint is to mutilate! We do not know what Miss Thomas means by her 'serial errors'; nor why she should make a lachrymose appeal to you, 'the press and the public,' to protect her against her own bargaining, none of which, we have already assured her, and can demonstrate to 'the press and the public,' have ever resulted in the gain of a penny to us.

"Yours, &c., JOHN MAXWELL & Co."

A new Expedition to the Nile is being organized by the Venetian Miani. On his application, the Austrian Government proposed a subvention of ten thousand florins, which however was refused by the Diet, and the necessary funds have accordingly been supplied by a subscription, opened by several consuls in Alexandria, and taken up by the most eminent business houses in Trieste. Venice made it a very natural reproach to Miani that he had applied first to the Austrian Government, yet furnished him with glass and similar wares which will serve in the interior of the country instead of money. The Emperor of Austria supplied the Expedition with arms. Miani's knowledge of the country and language is considered a good omen for the success of the Expedition, especially by people living in Egypt, though the German geographers are less sanguine.

M. A. Regnier, who has lately published a volume of translations from Schiller's poems, gives a short biography of the poet at the head of his book. The French author has no new facts to offer, for the fact of the French Republic's citizen's-right being bestowed upon Schiller was sufficiently known; but M. Regnier, at whose disposal were the original documents, which he has carefully studied, produces some detail on this subject, at once so interesting and so characteristic, that we feel tempted to repeat the passage entirely. It runs thus:—The Legislative Assembly accepted a decree, at the proposal of Guadet, the Girondist, who brought in his proposition, in the name of the Extraordinary Commission, on the 26th of August, 1792, which bestowed the French citizen's-right on seventeen foreigners of widely differing importance and merits, among them were Wilberforce, Washington, Kosciuszko, Campe, Klopstock, and the orator of the human race, Anacharsis Cloots. A member of the Assembly remembered perhaps having read a few days ago, in the *Moniteur* of the 1st of February, 1792—(which, singularly enough, regularly has 'Tiesco' instead of 'Fiesco'),—that the tragedy of 'Tiesco,' the work of a man of genius, was nothing less than the conspiracy of republicanism against monarchy, the struggle of principles put in action, the most complete triumph of the republic in theory as well as in practice. This member made the proposal "that the name of Herr Schiller, a German author, should be added to the list of the friends of liberty and general fraternity." The Assembly agreed to the proposal without hesitation, knowing a little better what it was about, it is to be hoped, than the secretary, who in the protocol of the session changed the name of Schiller into "Giller." The *Moniteur*, no doubt, did not consider the physiognomy of the word foreign enough, and altered it therefore into "Gilleers"; the *Law Bulletin*, used to decapitation, shortened the name into "Gille," and thus, O vanity of fame! on the 10th of October, in the first year of the French Republic, M. Roland, Minister of the Interior, addressed a document, provided with the seal of state, signed Clavière, and countersigned Danton: "à M. Gille, publiciste Allemand, on Allemand!" This Diploma, accompanied by a very flattering

letter to the naturally p embarrassed five years then it was At the time Schiller was at the time the French enthusiasms At the time this homage author of the from the l were high, ing to Rol nation in t wards him and valke proposed th had ended death of the

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BRITISH Collection of BRITISH CLOSE on 2

HOLMAN Night of the "The Afterglow, T. H. at "The No Ten till six.

Metamor By A. Lawso

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letter to the mysterious bearer of the name Gille, naturally put the German Post-offices into great embarrassment. The interesting document took five years before it reached its destination, and then it was through Campe. Five eventful years! At the time the honour was conferred on him, Schiller would have been proud and pleased; but at the time it came into his hands, his opinion on the French Revolution had greatly changed; his enthusiasm had fled towards the middle of 1792. At the time the French Legislative Assembly paid this homage to the German poet, he was the author of the 'Räuber' and 'Fiesco,' his hopes from the French Revolution for German liberty were high, and he would have welcomed, according to Roland's letter, "The feelings which a great nation in the first days of its liberty expressed towards him." Now it was only a piece of curiosity, and waked terrible recollections: he who had proposed the decree, all those whose names it bore, had ended their lives on the scaffold, or had chosen death of their own will, to escape the block.

Russian papers have the following information on the subject of a University in Siberia. The merchant Sidoroff, gold-miner in Siberia, gave the sum of 120,000 silver roubles in cash, and the territory of twenty-two gold-mines, for the foundation of a University at Tobolsk. The joy of the Siberians at this donation, and the prospect of being able to educate their sons at home, got soon damped, however, by an observation of the *S. Petersburg Journal*, the official paper, "that the plan of Sidoroff was not practicable." M. Sidoroff protests now against this decree, depositing another sum of 20,000 roubles and two nuggets of gold, nine pounds in weight, by way of support to his argument. Besides this, there exists another fund for the same purpose, a capital of 50,000 roubles, given by the State-Councillor Demidoff for the foundation of a University at Tobolsk, in 1803, a capital which has grown to the sum of 75,000 roubles at the present day. It is not for want of funds then, evidently, if this favourite plan of the Siberians is not carried out speedily.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The Gallery, with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six; and will CLOSE on SATURDAY, August 27.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURES.—"London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Afterglow in Egypt"; together with Robert R. Martin's *Return*, "The Last Day in the Old Home," are NOW ON VIEW at "The New Gallery," 16, Hanover Street, Regent Street, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

Metamorphoses of Man and the Lower Animals.

By A. de Quatrefages. Translated by Henry Lawson, M.D. (Hardwicke.)

THERE cannot be a more interesting or a more worthy subject for a naturalist than the consideration of those changes which animals undergo between their first generation and their maturity. To call any comprehensive work on such a topic a "popular" one, is, however, simply to apply a "popular" misnomer; for the subject involves so many technicalities, so much knowledge of the most elaborate and difficult investigations, that none but highly and specially educated readers could, at the present time, estimate the value of, or even understand, the evidences upon which any connected series of arguments could be based. Although M. de Quatrefages has produced a treatise remarkably interesting, fluent and comprehensive, and possessing the merits—not at all common in ordinary "popular" works—of having a beginning and an end, an argument and purpose both equally good and well combined, we doubt if, in the entire absence of pictorial illustrations, half the facts given will be understood, or half the argument founded on them comprehended by any but accomplished naturalists. The book, indeed, is a good

sketch-view of generally current opinions, put together with the praiseworthy object of endeavouring to elucidate a supposed harmonious correspondence between the seemingly multitudinous diversity of transmutations and metamorphoses exhibited in all classes of animated beings.

An assertion that there exists any strict analogy between the development of a man and that of a butterfly, would be ordinarily thought an outrage upon common sense; yet with a full knowledge of the minute and wonderful investigations made by modern anatomists and embryologists, scarcely a naturalist of the present day would receive such an assertion with contempt or meet it with ridicule. To find out the exact comparisons and correlations between each phase in the development of insects through their ostensible metamorphoses,—the still more singular alternate generations of the Meduse,—the early zoid conditions and subsequent transformations of the Crustacea,—the subdivisional multiplications and production by budding common amongst the Infusoria,—the embryonic changes which take place in the egg-hatching of birds and the foetal transformations and living birth of mammals,—and to reduce all these, and even the propagation, flowering, and fructification of plants, to one common *fundamental* plan of development, might well be viewed by any but those who are versed in embryological researches, as a visionary attempt. And so it would be to any single worker. But the labourers in this field have not for many years been few nor far between. Even the older writers, from Harvey to Trembley and Leuwenhoek, contributed no mean materials towards that vast pile of facts and observations to which Siebold, Saars, Steenstrup, Kückenmeister, Leuckhart, Schwann, Kölliker, Van Beneden, Owen, Huxley, and Quatrefages himself, with many others not less eminent, have added such important contributions. It is, indeed, no mean labour to produce an intelligible summary of the main results of all these various materials; but in this respect M. de Quatrefages has been successful, and his book is suited for the perusal of those who wish to gain a general view of the present state of developmental anatomy and embryology.

M. de Quatrefages believes in the antiquated notion of a vital force. We are not ready to say he is wrong, although the translator of his book does not hesitate to state his own dissent from this view, and declines to accede to it in a tone that makes one feel a century behind the age in not having quite abandoned it. Perhaps it may be but the lingering of a childish feeling—a phosphorescent glimmering in the mind of one of those many thousands of bright mental flashes that make the spring-time of human life so sunny, that causes us still fondly to cling to the sublime imagining that "it is God that hath made us, and not we ourselves." However, rightly or wrongly, M. de Quatrefages contends for the existence of a "vital vortex," and urges all his arguments to the final conclusion of the special individuality of every organized being, even though it may pass through generations in various metamorphoses. Like Harvey, he believes that every being originates in an egg, and he hurls against the heterogenists the dictum of Réaumur, *ex nihilo nihil*. The view he takes is that there is a more or less definite series of transformations to be gone through by every living creature, from its primary generation to the attainment of maturity; that this maturity is made evident by the possession of reproductive organs. These transformations may, to a greater or less number, take place within the body of the parent, or

they may be more or less wholly or partially accomplished disconnectedly during growth, or by visible metamorphoses. Thus, in man, all the transformations are accomplished during the embryonic and the foetal stages, and the infant is born in nearly the condition of its highest state of existence. It has only to increase in bulk, and attain the state of puberty. But the butterfly is born as an egg, the germ of which, nourished by and increasing at the expense of the organizable material stored up in the yolk, becomes a caterpillar, which in its turn is transformed into a chrysalis, and this, again, by another metamorphosis, becomes the perfect insect. Neither the caterpillar nor the chrysalis can propagate themselves: the butterfly alone possesses generative organs. Each of these separate phases of existences are, then, but stages in the progress of development, and the individuality of the butterfly is as perfect through all these visible and extra-parental metamorphoses as the individuality of a man from his first conception to his birth and final maturity, and whose embryonic and foetal changes are all undergone unseen. What the membranous uterus and appended blood-vessels supply to the foetal mammal, the insect-larva has to obtain for itself by the exercise of its faculties. All animals, in fact, do undergo a variety of metamorphoses, and it remains to show whether these can really be correlated with each other as successive phases in one general plan, and why in some beings these changes take place in hidden depths, and in others are exposed to common observation. On the last points it may be, as the translator asserts as a great law, that "those creatures whose ova—owing to an insufficient supply of nutritious contents, and an incapacity on the part of the mother to provide for their complete development within her own substance,—are rapidly hatched, give birth to imperfect offspring, which, in proceeding to their definite characters, undergo several alterations in structure and form, known as metamorphoses;" or the causes may be due to far sterner necessities, or even some people will think, in many cases, to those irrevocable fiat of a creative Power that have assigned to everything animate and inanimate its peculiar and special characters. There can be no doubt, as M. de Quatrefages assumes as an axiom, that the conversion of the rudimentary germ into a complete individual is the final end and object of those changes of form and proportions which are so variously exhibited in all classes of animals and vegetables; and indeed, does not the very multitudinousness of such changes in itself lead to the inference that they are but modifications of one general fundamental system, just as the varieties of plumage in birds and insects are all modifications of the same structural principles of a feather?

But what would be difficult of correlation and comparison in insects and mammals, is comparatively easy compared to the correlating of those remarkable alternations of generations which take place amongst the Talpæ and Medusæ. Here metamorphosis does not affect individuals only, but operates on entire generations. Among the Talpæ, for example, a solitary mother produces only individuals connected in colonies; these again only produce solitary individuals. Hence the Talpæ neither resembles its parents nor its offspring, but is "exactly like its grand-parents and grand-offspring." The umbrella-like jelly-fish floating in our summer seas are familiar to every one, but before the remarkable researches of Saar and Siebold, no one knew the strange story of the development of the medusæ. As an illustration M. de Quatrefages selects the pretty *Aurelia*, rendered so famous and familiar by

the descriptions of Ehrenberg. The aurelia deposits ova, which are converted into larvæ with oval bodies covered with vibratile cilia. For some time these swim about like infusoria; then they attach themselves to some solid body, and henceforth become fixed and stationary. By the secretion of a thick mucus, each spreads out into a wide disk; it swells, a stomach-cavity is formed, tentacles bud and grow, and the oval larva is gradually transformed into the polyp-like Scyphistoma. In this polypoid condition the medusa will propagate itself by buds and stolons, but by buds and stolons only; it has no generative organs. The beings thus produced perform the same functions as their parents, and themselves give rise to other generations. After a time each of these trumpet-shaped Scyphistomæ has become divided into plates,—has, so to speak, "cut itself up into slices," which ultimately are detached from each other and swim away in the water after the manner of aculephs. They are now medusoids, but not yet aurelias. At first flat, they gradually become bell-shaped, the stomach and mouth surrounded by tentacles appear, and the reproductive organs male and female are formed in separate individuals. Now, at first sight, there seems very little resemblance between these remarkable alternations of generations and the metamorphoses of insects, or the uterine development of man; and even still less, if that be possible, seems the relationship between these and the changes undergone by the cystic and other parasitic and intestinal worms. The cystic worms, for example, prefer the tissues, and are found in the midst of the muscles, or even in the brain. All these worms are nourished and even respire through the medium of the animal in whose flesh they are inclosed. Whence do they come? How do they propagate their race? Their germs, swallowed as food, by one animal, are developed in its tissues to a certain degree, never beyond, and the creatures in the larval state thus attained, must perish or wait until the animal in whose substance they exist is itself made the food of an animal of another class. Then they proceed a stage further, and undergo a further change in the tissues of the new being to which they have thus strangely got access. Even here, when once the mind has grasped the idea of a connected plan of development, these serial changes, no matter how singularly brought about, are readily associated with it. The widest divergence from such a type-plan seems to be, where individuals of one generation multiply in numbers. But, however animalcules and corals, or larval beings, may divide or bud, it is but the multiplication of the same individual, and fission and gemination have limits in the number of generations produced. There must be sooner or later a return to actual sexual connexion. The more we know, the deeper we search, the more it becomes evident that for the primary origin and the permanent maintenance of a species, there must be, not only an ovum, but a fecundated ovum, and that although it be asserted that there is such a reality as parthenogenesis, or virgin-generation, the cases in which it is exhibited may surely be regarded as exceptional or requiring further elucidation.

Now the way M. de Quatrefages reconciles all these diversities of changes, is this. Transformation, metamorphosis and genea-genesis, he regards as but three forms of one and the same phenomenon, bringing about the same final result. What is simple transformation in more perfect animals, is represented by metamorphoses more and more complex as they occur lower and lower in the grades of life. Genea-genesis,—as M. de Quatrefages terms that class

of remarkable phenomena in which the germs give rise not merely to a single individual, but to multitudes and even distinct generations, different alike in form, structure, and habits of life,—he nevertheless considers as controlled by the same laws, although in animals of this class we must embrace in one species the characters of four or five beings whose forms and modes of life are quite dissimilar. "Metamorphosis," he says, "under the form of genea-genesis, not only complicates the idea which the mind conceives of any particular species, but it even extensively modifies our general and abstract notions of species. Up to this, we have understood by this word a succession of beings proceeding one from the other, and whose individuality is maintained, despite a number of more or less apparent changes. At the present, we must add to this that, in certain cases, the species is composed of perfectly distinct beings, which proceed one from another by a process of multiplication. To the idea of continuity of individuals, which forms the basis of all existing definitions, we must connect that of the succession of cycles. This is what was first understood by Chamisso, and was fully demonstrated by Steenstrup." Viewed in the light of multiplications of individuals in each marked stage in the progress of development towards a final maturity, those singular alternations of generations, as well as the multiplication of individuals in certain stages of their progress by fission or budding, become much more simple of understanding, much more easy of comprehension; but we do not see how they become arguments against the actual existence of such a phenomenon as the supposed spontaneous generation, although M. de Quatrefages endeavours to employ them to this end. The argument founded on these grounds may be valid against certain special experiments, but the very root and germ of the question of spontaneous generation must belong to quite a different field. Sooner or later, the heterogenists may be driven from every point but the one whether inorganic matter can, by any natural or artificial application of the physical forces, be made to assume a rudimentary form of vitality. That the higher forms even of infusoria cannot be generated without previously existing parents or germs, we are ready to admit ourselves convinced. But can the very lowest of the microscopic life-forms—can organic cells or germs be produced by the action of exciting causes from inorganic or so-called decomposing organic matter? is a question which it would be wise to refrain from answering at present with a denial. If the correctness of the doctrines of Darwin as to the transmutation of species be admissible, we ought to seek for one stage further and look for the natural transmutation of inorganic into organic, or rather of inanimate into animate matter.

Altogether, M. de Quatrefages' essay, though to men of science it may contain, as far as facts are concerned, little or nothing that is new, is well adapted to exert a powerful influence on those outside the select or learned circle wherever it is read, and can scarcely fail to incite practical students to take up the investigation of points useful and necessary in the final settlement of the important questions so lucidly and clearly set forth.

So far, we have only spoken of the essay; of the translation we have little to say. The translator has selected a good work, and translated it well. But he has added only four notes and a preface to his translation, and none of these, to our mind, are perfect.

FINE ARTS

The Art-Idea: Part Second of Confessions of an Inquirer. By James Jackson Jarves. (New York, Hurd & Houghton.)

Few writers are more liberal than Mr. Jarves, few enjoy so many styles and methods of execution. He is capable of seeing something, if not all, that the Pre-Raphaelites aimed at when they set themselves valiantly, if not very prudently, to infuse more of intellect into the ordinary practice of English Art than had been before their time considered needful to it. He appreciates modern sculpture with much discriminating power, and does not give praise where the popular voice thoughtlessly bestows it. Neither does Mr. Jarves hesitate to strip living idols of their plumage, and to lay bare impertinent assumptions. To all who care to witness the castigation of the dull, we commend that which the author administers to the Rev. H. W. Beecher with regard to certain explosions of gross ignorance which it appears the reverend gentleman was weak enough to make before "The Sons of New England." We regret two things with regard to this part of Mr. Jarves' book, first, that he should have given himself the trouble to hunt owlsh conceit to death; secondly, that it should have been necessary, in his opinion, to do so. He is a judge of the state of public opinion, concerning Art and its aims in the Federal States; to us, however, the fact of an audience having ignorance and patience enough to listen to what the Rev. H. W. Beecher appears to have said about Art was a lamentable sign.

Of Mr. Jarves' method and power in criticism, let the reader take the following example; this is interesting to Englishmen on account of its subject. We think that he does scant justice to what is the real, as distinct from the merely ephemeral estimate of the work in question, inasmuch as he omits to point out that the distinction suggested exists. In his desire to exhibit the characteristic antitheses of English Art, Mr. Jarves has failed to expound the world of intellectual power, the profound knowledge of, and deep sympathy for, what with us, in these days, ranks nearer to Blake's 'Rejoicing Angels' than to 'The Derby Day'. Justice should be done to a nation not less carefully than to an individual. More money might be taken at the door of an exhibition of wax-work than at that of a national gallery; but such a fact would infer ignorance of Art as a characteristic of a people. After speaking of Turner, Reynolds, and their contemporaries, the author says:—

"A vigorous, unideal, thoroughly British class of painters succeeded them, insular in type and tone, inferior in colour, realistic in expression, naturalistic in aim, low, common, external in motive, academic in training, intelligible and popular because of the delight of the nation at large in their topics and materialistic treatment. Men of talent, certainly, and of local fame; but not of genius and universal reputation. Frith's Derby Day, embodying the lower traits of English national life, and his Railway Station, the external commonplace of that confused spectacle, are graphic results of the style and tastes of English realists. In opposition to similar notions of Art, and as a counteracting power to their externalism, we find 'mad Blake,' as his contemporaries called him, but who is now more justly viewed as one of the great lights and warnings of the school. He essayed to lift it out of the commonplace and material into the sublime, spiritual, and supernal, giving as with a clairvoyant sense, hints of the life not of the earth; a solemn, original thinker, powerful and inventive in design, in idea transcendent, 'mad' on'y because in soaring so high he went far above the range of his brethren. Blake's inspiration is

Miltonic; Keekle, se Almighty y the human Satans, and as familiar tuous bea sensual ey palpable, v with the e hesitating Men of qu the earth interpenet the bulde Lion, and long ago visionary that, fully we must imagination the prosai solitude; wildernes the prop inspiration destinies opposite range of

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Miltonic; like the poet, he creates, but also, like Beekel, sees visions. He paints or draws the Almighty with the same reverent freedom as Titian the human figure. Hierarchies, thrones, angels, and Satans, and dominions of light and darkness, were as familiar to his imagination as were the voluptuous beauties of the court of Charles II. to the sensual eyes of Sir Peter Lely. They are real, palpable, visible. He gazes into the unseen infinite with the mingled glances of artist and seer, not hesitating to paint portraits of the olden dead. Men of quality who once strutted and vexed awhile the earth reveal their ghastly lineaments to his interpenetrative look. He draws for us effigies of the builder of the Great Pyramid, Richard Cœur de Lion, and others, whose mortal integuments have long ago rejoined their mother-dust. But in this visionary art he suggests more than he realizes; so that, fully to understand it, or enter into its spirit, we must draw largely on the mysticism of our own imaginations. Nevertheless, Blake stands forth in the prosaic English school, grand and lovely in his solitude; its John the Baptist, preaching in a wilderness, without the multitudes that flocked to the prophet to hear the truth, but none the less an inspiration to those who believe in the highest destinies of Art. We quote Frith and Blake, the opposite poles of English painting, to show its wide range of idea.

We commend this book to all, on both sides of the Atlantic, who wish to study the institutions of Art, or who would learn something of its technical expression, and—to English students especially—the very interesting chapters on current American Art. We say this, although not able to agree with Mr. Jarves on many subjects, e.g. his low estimate of Copley, and while we are impressed by a belief that he has ranked the Art of his countrymen at too high a rate. Should the latter deserve the high consideration the author bestows upon it, we regret, more than we have hitherto done, the paucity of fine examples in Europe. We say this, remembering the great merits of Mr. Story's 'Cleopatra' and 'Sibyl,' and with no more idea of accepting the popular 'Greek Slave' as a representative of Transatlantic Art than we should have of selecting 'The Derby Day' to typify that of England. Mr. Jarves's book would profit immensely by the omission of its over-sensitive preface or "Preliminary Talk." Without being wholly egotistical, this part of the work is merely personal: a critic should be impersonal.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Exhibition of the British Institution (Old Masters) closes on Saturday, the 27th instant.

Our attention is called to a so-styled new process of painting in enamel on a large scale, intended to supersede mosaic, fresco, and other methods of mural decoration. A pamphlet by M. A. Pichot commends, in the warmest terms, the plan in question, of which M. Paul Balze is the inventor. So far as we comprehend the not very complete explanation of its nature, this "novelty" is neither more nor less than the method of the Dutch tile-painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by means of which they produced pictures, sometimes of considerable size, upon white tiles. The methods seem identical; thus, white tiles,—such as are used on the continent to surround kitchen fire-places, and the like, and are not wholly unknown in England,—are placed upon the floor and numbered, according to their positions, so as to admit of re-arrangement. Upon the ground thus displayed, the artist, with a full brush, paints his picture, the tiles are re-baked, and the work, where it requires it, retouched. The tiles may be then placed upon a wall, and the work is done. The result is a durable picture, wholly of the artist's own production, on any scale, comparatively inexpensive, unaffected by a foul atmosphere such as that of London,—as M. Pichot graciously suggests,—which may be cleaned with a birchbroom, and be as brilliant in colour as we need to have it.

Although this plan is by no means a novelty in Art, or even in domestic decoration, it suggests what might well be done in situations where great refinement of ornament is not required. As to decorating the interior of St. Paul's upon any such plan as this, as suggested, that is out of the question, and, costly as is the ordinary practice of mosaic painting, of which we have an example in Mr. A. Stevens's fine work in St. Paul's, is unapproachable by tile-painting. To write of any such plan as that in question as a novelty, and to lavish the titles of "inventor," "solver of problems," &c., upon its proposer, augurs strange forgetfulness of what was done long ago. By going to the Kensington Museum and inquiring of any of those sixty-four admirable policemen who guard its treasures for No. 734, anybody may see two landscapes of considerable merit produced by this process in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

We commend to the attention of visitors of the Kensington Museum (Cloister of the South Court), the recently-purchased portraits, in high relief, by Flaxman, of himself and his sister. The former is valuable, as showing how the sculptor got his marvellous power of generalizing in execution by primary practice of the most uncompromising kind. Delicate, elaborate as this work is, it shows the means by which Flaxman, nearest of all moderns, approached the Greeks.

Messrs. T. De La Rue & Co. publish a set of monograms, designed by Mr. Owen Jones, and printed in colours. Many of these trifles display excellent taste, and skill in the combination of letters, and, although we should have liked to see more than one form of character adopted in the series,—which would, however, call for a larger scale of publication than is here aimed at,—it is difficult not to admire the ingenuity shown in most of the examples. By simply printing one letter over another in the combinations which are limited to two, its designer denies himself indulgence in those pleasant puzzles which, by employing a stroke for parts of both letters, are often quaint enough, and hard to decipher. By printing the alphabet twenty-six times, and combining letter after letter in each example, every combination is produced. To add a third letter would enormously add to the bulk of the book.

Several monumental brasses have recently been placed in Westminster Abbey, and show by their unobstructive propriety the fitness of such memorials for interiors which, as at Westminster, are already overfilled with sculptures of a character strangely and offensively in contrast with the architecture. The best of these brasses is that of Bishop Monk, of Gloucester; we prefer it not because it displays all the accessories characteristic of ancient brasses, but because the designer has studied the architectonic propriety of such works. No such consideration was given to the figure of Robert Stephenson, which, by having no support to the head and feet, suggests the act of floating on its back. We trust some accessories will be added to this monument; the diaper incised on the slab is a welcome addition to its decorative character, but it actually increases the look of suspension the effigy has, and will do so until accessories are added. Fanatical mediævalism is displayed in the brass of Sir Robert and Lady Wilson; therein the good soldier appears in all the trappings of a fifteenth century knight, with bascinet, coif de mailles, hauberk, surcoat, cuisses, genouillères, dog at foot, and what not. We see no objection to the dog, that being as good an emblem now-a-days as of old, but the costume is preposterous, and its execution inexcusable; see the ignorant manner in which the dagger belt has been represented. The most recent of these monuments is that to Sir C. Barry; comprising a crocketed cross inlaid at the ends of the limbs, and the intersection with the Evangelical emblems in enamel, two shields of arms, brilliantly enamelled, as placed by the side of the stern, and, below them, an elevation of that not very fortunate mass of building, the Victoria Tower, and a ground plan of the Houses of Parliament. The departure from the character of the erected tower which is marked in the elevation in question with regard to the

entrance, is, we presume, a sort of protest on behalf of the deceased that his design was meddled with. So far as they afford portraits of the deceased we prefer the Stephenson and Monk brasses to the elaborately architectural memorial of Sir C. Barry. The last might well have been elegant in its form.

It appears that the Federal States of America are about to commemorate their victory at Gettysburg by a monument designed by Mr. J. C. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn. A shaft of marble rises from a base and is surmounted by a statue of "Liberty." Statues of "History," "War," "Peace" and "Plenty," are to be placed at the angles of the base.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS.—Every Evening at Eight.—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—Mlle. C. Patti, Mlle. M. Krebs; Mr. Levy, Mr. Carrozzini, and All Ben Sou-allé.—Band of One Hundred Performers.—On Thursday Next, August 19, a Classical Night; on Friday, Mr. Alfred Mellon's Glee Union; on Saturday, a Volunteer Night. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Admission, 1s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. SONGS WITH ENGLISH WORDS.

A paragraph must suffice to clear our table of the publications which have been laid on it during the months when attention was monopolized by the music which our singers executed. In truth, for the moment, there is nothing which calls for close criticism. The English song is not in a satisfactory state. The setters of words, even when they get hold of poetry, and not sickly nonsense, show doubt as to the tone and colour in which they should be presented, and prefer following the Verdi model, or the Gordiniani model, or the Schubert model, or the Mendelssohn model, to walking in the traces of their forefathers. Yet what living man among them could equal Arne's 'Where the bee sucks'—or, more delicious still, his 'Blow, blow, thou winter's wind'! And if a young English lady shall wish to show that she can sing something more enduring than the shop-ballad of the hour, to what must she have recourse? to Bishop's settings of Shakspeare. Among the best recent vocal compositions (considered in this light) are to be found in Mr. Hullah's music to the Rev. C. Kingsley's and Miss Procter's lyrics, because it is neither second-hand German, nor French, nor Italian, but an honest English effort made by one quicker in appreciation, it may be, than in fancy, to follow and set forth our poetry so as to make it acceptable to our countrymen, without any undue harassing of our artists. Other writers throw off better tunes than his—some, a larger amount of ingenuity in contriving accompaniments, but we know of few, if any, who work so thoroughly in the real national spirit.

This distinction is called to mind by the best of the songs now to be noticed. Mr. Henry Smart is more than commonly clever, as his duets, 'The Moon of Merry May,' 'The Fairy Haunted Spring,' and his song, 'Poor Jack Brown,' the words by Frederick Enoch (Hammond & Co.), abundantly prove; but his duets have a faded air, and his ballad tune is ancient as compared with Dibdin's best, or the 'When 'tis Night,' that capital sea-song, by Shield (?). The same may be said of Mr. J. L. Hutton's, 'The Gallant Knight' and 'I dreamt I was a Child again' (same publishers).—'Monna,' by Francesco Berger (Ollivier & Co.), the song the other day introduced by Miss Lascelles, and 'Sleep, sleep, my beautiful Babe,' by Wilhelm Schulthes (Davison & Co.) are in another humour; the latter, a Catholic Christmas pastoral, to words by the late Father Faber, is more tormented in its modulations than he thoroughly like. We are now among the amateurs: 'The Caves of the Sea,' to some picturesque words by Mr. Henry Kendall, is picturesquely set by Mr. F. F. Courtenay (Chappell & Co.). Mr. A. J. Kurtz (also an amateur) has again done into music Lord Byron's Romaine Song, 'I enter the garden of roses' (Ashdown & Parry). The accents here are not what they should be.—'Sitting lonely, ever lonely,' is a song by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, with music by Elizabeth Philp (Cramer & Co.).—'Ladye

Mabel, a romantic ballad, and "*The Breeze and the Harp*," a fanciful one (same publishers), are among Miss Gabriel's latest but not therefore, best, songs.—"*Dear One, weep no more*," the words and melody by Jessie Rankin (same publishers), is very weak; and weaker still is the setting, by "*Coriana*," of "*Coo, Dove, Coo*" (Cocks & Co.), the words by Miss Ingelow. The poetess (as she well knows, admired sincerely and warmly by this journal) would have done better to keep these words in her portfolio. It took Wordsworth and our Laureate, she may recollect, some considerable period of time to recover from the effect of similar puerilities, on which the many are always maliciously ready to fasten, especially if their perpetrator be a person of genius.—"*As lone I sat one Summer Day*" is by Frances C. Chattock (Jewell). The name of this lady is new to us.—With the rest of the songs before us we shall do little beyond transcribing their titles. *The Wanderer's Welcome—Scena* (Blagrove), and *The Fairy Exile's Lament—Scena* (Jewell), by Joseph McKewan.—*Hommage to Beauty* is a set of six love-songs from the old poets, Sedley, Constable, Herrick and Webster, composed by Charles Donald Maclean (Ewer & Co.). The writer's inspiration does not keep pace with his ambition, nor has equalled certain settings of our old lyrics by Mr. J. Hatton, and that too-little-appreciated English musician, the late Mr. E. Fitzwilliam.—*The Lost Chord*, one of Miss Procter's beautiful poems, has been "done into" music by Mr. Joseph Robinson (Lonsdale), and not altogether ill done.—"*Behold my Love! she slumbers*," by William Charles Levey (Boosey & Sons).—*The Angel Guide*, by René Favarger.—"*The Angel's in the House*," by George Linley (Cramer & Co.).—*A Christmas Song*—"Trust in me while Stars may shine," by Horace de Vaux (Cocks & Co.), are among the commonest of the most commonplace.—"*The Day is ending*," by Arthur C. Blunt (Davison & Co.), is a shade better.—*A Confederate Raid*, words and music by E. M. (Lonsdale), is an attempt in the Scottish style.—"*Deliver us from Evil*" is one of a set of sacred songs by George B. Allen (Hammond & Co.).—*The Sailor Boy* is by Gerard Francis Cobb (Augener & Co.), who has also set "*Onward, awake, Beloved*," from "*Hiawatha*," as a part-song (Augener & Co.). Lastly, we may announce *Kate of Aberdeen*, by Arthur O'Leary (Ewer & Co.).—*The Withered Rose*, by James Daly (Jewell).—two German songs, with words rendered in English.—*The Lonely One*, by Herr Reinecke.—*The Toper's Apology*, by F. von Kornatzki (Ewer & Co.), and four numbers of the *Shakespeare Vocal Magazine*, well-known English music to some of the poet's loveliest lyrics, obviously aimed at the late Celebration.

Let us hope that, when we return to the world of songs with English words, after the Scientific Festival and the Long Vacation, we may have something more sterling to write about than these.

ADELPHI.—A new farce, by Mr. T. J. Williams, was produced on Monday, under the title of '*My Wife's Maid*.' The materials of this little piece are of the most obvious kind, and the incidents present no novelty, but the dialogue and situations are managed with practised skill, so that a certain amount of interest and fun is excited and secured. Miss Woolgar is the heroine,—one *Barbara Perkins*, a sentimental maid-servant, who in her mistress's clothes assumes the airs of a fine lady in Battersea Park, and flirts with a romantic young clerk whom she takes for at least a Member of Parliament. *Mr. Lysimachus Tootles* (Mr. Toole), the romantic youth in question, is embarrassed with the adventure, and half inclined to put off his intended marriage with *Miss Lucinda Whiffleton* (Miss A. Seaman), who is naturally surprised at his indifferent behaviour; but he is compelled by his father (Mr. Paul Bedford) to dine with the young lady's mother (Mrs. H. Lewis) and go through the ceremonies of courtship. These he finds difficult enough. Among the party invited is *Capt. Crackthorpe Crumcher* (Mr. R. Phillips), a man violent in his manners and predisposed to be jealous, who becomes the confidant of Tootles, and ultimately suspects that his own wife is the Battersea innamorata who has turned the young man's brains. Maddened with the thought, he seizes on

Tootles, and otherwise misbehaves himself, until he questions his wife on the subject, and at last discovers that the delinquent is her servant. Tootles and Barbara, on finding their mutual deception, are disgusted with each other, so that the former gladly makes up the matter with Lucinda, and the intended domestic arrangements are allowed to proceed without further impediment. Some smart dialogue and good acting carry through the little piece, and provoke the laughter of the audience; but it makes no pretensions to any special merits. It was, however, sufficiently successful to serve the purpose of its production—that of eking out the bill at a dull season of the year.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The *Times* speaks in the highest possible strain of praise of Mr. Santley's performance of *The Duke Alfonso*, in '*Lucrezia Borgia*,' which was presented, for the first time, the other evening, as one of the series of Mr. Mapleson's cheap operas,—calling attention, not merely to his admirable singing, but to his vigorous and intelligent acting. More rapid improvement in the latter portion of his stage duties than his, is not on record. He stands now in the very first rank of European artists, and his success is a brilliant rejoinder to the nonsense of those who have held that, here at least, in foreign musical drama, there is an unsurmountable prejudice against any one English-born because of his country.

Mr. Mellon's *Promenade Concerts* began on Monday with great spirit. Among the pieces performed were two movements of Mr. J. F. Barnett's clever Symphony, which excited so much attention at a concert of the Musical Society. This is as it should be: by following such a course of proceeding (within discreet limits, of course), Mr. Mellon may serve the cause of Art in this country essentially, without endangering the popularity or the profit of his entertainments.

The minuter signs of the musical times we are living in, come naturally under notice at a period when so many entertainments are in a state of pause. As following the spreading course of the art down some of its by-way channels, we may call attention to an advertisement or two. The band, for instance, of the *Commissionnaires* puts itself in the way of being permanently engaged during the winter season. The Kensington Park Amateur Society (now three years old) will, the *Times* tells us, recommence its meetings early in October next.

Without a dream of prejudging the new works about to be presented at Birmingham, we may say that the London rehearsals held last week were satisfactory, if only as attesting the splendour and readiness of the band there to be assembled. The world, we suspect, might be safely challenged to produce such an example of reading at sight as those three mornings offered. The energy, too, of the players, so immediately following the close of a most laborious time of service, must not be passed over. Besides Signor Costa's oratorio, and Messrs. Sullivan and Smart's *Cantatas*, another novelty was rehearsed, a Greek March, by Herr Lüders. The detailed programme of the Birmingham performances is now published. In Signor Costa's oratorio the leading parts will be sung by Mlle. Patti, Mesdames Rudersdorff and Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Santley;—in '*Kenilworth*,' by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Signor Mario and Mr. Santley;—in '*The Rose of Dunkerron*,' by Madame Rudersdorff, Messrs. Cummings and Weiss.

The *Crystal Palace* goes busily on with music. Choral meeting succeeds to choral meeting. On Wednesday there was a shilling "recital" of '*Faust*,' by some of the best singers from Her Majesty's Theatre.

Among other new compositions which have been this summer successful at the *Concerts des Champs Elysees* have been two overtures by M. Adolph Blanc—one in the Spanish style. There, too, an opera in two acts, '*Bianca di Belmonte*,' by M. Piermarini, has been presented. The new popular concert hall, over which M. David is to preside, is a transformation of the '*Colonne d'Hercule*,' in the Rue Richer.

There is still "a question" at the Paris Grand Opéra of MM. Saint-Georges and Rota's *ballad* on the story of '*Don Juan*.'—M. Mermet's '*Roland de Roncevaux*' is once again in rehearsal at the same theatre.

The German bath season seems to be universally stagnant this year, as regards music. Who can wonder at this, while the weather continues at its present figure on the thermometer?—M. Héquet's opera, just produced at Baden-Baden, is described by a Correspondent as having been of small worth, and poorly executed.—Madame Faure-Lefebvre, MM. Jourdan and St.-Foy making the exception.—The Carlsruhe Festival of "the future," the amazing programme of which was published here lately, will set in on the 22nd of this month.

'Naida' is the title of M. von Flotow's coming two-act opera, which, the *Gazette Musicale* informs us, is first to be given in St. Petersburg.

The score of Gluck's '*Elena e Paride*,' which had become rare, is about to be republished at Leipzig. It is, perhaps, a sign of the progress of musical curiosity that the "remainders" of the works published by our defunct *Musical Antiquarian Society* are announced for sale in the Paris journals. The collection amounts to thirty-one volumes.

The *Era*, generally well informed on theatrical matters, gave, in its last number, a rumour which, for the sake of good taste and right feeling, we should be glad to think mistaken. This is, that among the actresses secured for the coming campaign at Drury Lane will appear Miss Longworth, in a piece written by Mr. Falconer.—Mr. Fechter will re-open the Lyceum Theatre early in October.

MISCELLANEA

London Street Architecture.—Few house-fronts of recent origin have so elegant an effect as that erected in Cheapside, at the east corner of Foster Lane, a shop and narrow house, with a good sky-line, and the wall-surface cleverly spaced out by bands and well-designed window openings. It is worth while to compare this small work with that which is nearly finished—a much more imposing structure—a few doors to the east of it. The latter is not without commendable points, but seems rather bald, and, although it is simple, not elegant in the degree of its neighbour. The New Music Hall in the Strand and Catherine Street seems to us a mistake; it appears to aim at Gothic character, but has attained uncouthness. Gothic, if good, is never uncouth; this building is so, without expression of strength, vigour or boldness. Neither has it the look of serviceableness which distinguishes the Hall in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In spite of its splendid position, the building at the corner of Wellington Street, Strand, and Exeter Street, is not less uncouth than the Music Hall just named; its uncouthness is of another sort, costing more to obtain,—considering the free use of stucco it exhibits,—and less excusable because affecting a refinement of design which is a mockery of architecture. The mere massing of elements in this structure, had it been executed in honest brick, would have rendered it quite as effective as it is, and spared the cost of some hideous features, which are neither useful nor beautiful. The carvings upon this façade are not decorations. We commend to our readers' admiration the fine design of the new Blackfriars Railway Bridge, now nearly completed; especially with regard to the grouping of the shafts composing the piers, their capitals, and the union of those capitals, both structurally and decoratively, with the lattice-work at the sides of the road. The elegance, richness, and originality of this design show that we are gaining knowledge of the architectural use of iron. It seems hardly possible that the same century could have produced bridges so far removed in quality as that just named and Chelsea Suspension Bridge; which, because it is the most pretentious, is the most unfortunate of toys. The ridiculous toll-houses ought not to be endured any longer, unless we desire to preserve specimens of confectioner's Gothic.

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Dr. Ballard, Medical Officer of Health for Islington.
Dr. Barnes, F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
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Dr. Black, F.R.C.P., 11, Queen Anne-street, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Dr. Bond, F.R.C.S., 19, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.
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Dr. Hall Davis, 11, Harley-street, Cavendish-street.
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Dr. Fuller, 13, Manchester-square, Physician to St. George's Hospital.
Dr. Gibb, Physician to the West London Hospital.
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